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U.T. May 31 (AP).—King Hussein says that states are preparing for the Arab summit, but they are not participating in it and will not participate in a document published by two Beirut newspapers.

The French-*L'Orient-Le Jour* and Syrian *Al-Sharq* claimed that King Hussein had ordered his officers to refuse to participate in the summit on May 12.

The document was a 3,500-word document, the king reportedly said, and it was not to be used to shut off oil.

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TWO PRESIDENTS—Richard Nixon and Georges Pompidou in Reykjavik for start of their two-day summit talks.

## May Be Held This Fall

# U.S., France Agree on Talks on Atlantic Summit

By James Goldborough

REYKJAVIK, May 31 (UPI).—Presidents Nixon and Pompidou agreed today that an intensive round of U.S.-European meetings should begin immediately to determine whether an Atlantic summit meeting can be held as early as this fall.

Following nearly five hours of talks between the two Presidents, Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, told reporters that the "year of Europe" would be marked by a series of meetings on political, military and commercial matters, and that he did not rule out an "ad hoc summit meeting" during Mr. Nixon's European trip this fall.

Today's morning meeting was devoted almost entirely to what the two sides called "the evolution and future of the Atlantic alliance." Mr. Kissinger said that the two sides had decided on the method of increased consultations, "to try to understand the different approaches."

While admitting that France is still reluctant about a summit meeting, Mr. Kissinger said that the future of a summit would be determined by the preliminary contacts. He said he would meet Michel Jobert, the French Foreign Minister, June 7 in Paris, and that talks with other Western nations already had begun. Mr. Kissinger said that neither West Germany nor Britain was hostile to the summit idea.

The French were considerably more reserved, but they could hardly refuse the pragmatic approach suggested by Mr. Nixon. The French attitude, said their presidential spokesman, Denis Baudouin, tonight was now, "We will see." Earlier, they had expressed unreserved hostility to the idea.

There appeared to be considerable compromise in evidence during this first day of talks. The French conceded to allow the Atlantic relationship to be first on the agenda today, which they had earlier opposed but in return, Mr. Pompidou was given added time to discuss monetary affairs this afternoon.

Mr. Kissinger later said that Mr. Pompidou's full monetary presentation would be "studied most attentively." He said that one of the key monetary differences remained that of dollar convertibility.

Mr. Pompidou, a former banker, takes special interest in monetary affairs, and it was clear that he wanted to press the French viewpoint on Mr. Nixon while alone with him and Mr. Kissinger before tomorrow's plenary session, which will bring the monetary experts into the presidential talks.

Mr. Baudouin described the monetary situation now as one "full of problems but not without solution." He said that neither the French nor American position was "frozen."

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## In Cambodia, Laos Senate Votes to Cut Off Bombing Funds, 63-19

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—The Senate, spurred by fears that the United States will become entangled in another Indochina war, voted 63 to 19 today to cut off all funds for the bombing of Cambodia and Laos. The fund cutoff was the first absolute anti-war prohibition voted by either chamber of Congress in the 13-year history of the Indochina war. Sponsored by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., with strong support from Appropriations Committee Chairman John L. McClellan, D., Ark., the anti-bombing amendment was attached to a \$3.7-billion supplemental appropriations bill.

The bill was then passed by a roll-call vote, 73-5. It will now go to conference with the House, which has passed a weaker anti-bombing provision. The Nixon administration hopes to kill the bill.

Salmon said it repulsed Reds' first tank attack since truce began. Page 4.

Eagleton amendment in the conference or on the House floor. If the House conference committee agrees to adopt the Eagleton amendment, the House would have to endorse the measure before it would go to the President. If Mr. Nixon then wanted to kill the amendment, he would have to veto the entire bill.

The approval of the amendment particularly by such a wide margin, was a major defeat for Mr. Nixon, one of the most serious of his presidency.

Republican Defection. There was a heavy Republican defection, with 20 Republicans joining 43 Democrats in voting to end the bombing. Sixteen Republicans and three Democrats voted against the measure.

The President opposed the amendment and Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, and other administration spokesmen argued that continued U.S. bombing was the only way to stop North Vietnam from using Cambodia and Laos as staging grounds for attacks on South Vietnam that could upset the fragile peace accord.

GOP Senate leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and others also contended that passage of the anti-bombing provision would undermine the bargaining position of White House negotiator Henry A. Kissinger when he goes to Paris on Wednesday to negotiate for improved peace arrangements with North Vietnam.

However, the vote revealed that there has been a decisive shift in the Senate opinion on the war. While less sweeping anti-war proposals passed the Senate in past years by one or two votes, only to be killed in the House, today's vote was no contest.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said of today's vote: "This will mean that, at long last, 13 years too late, we will get out of Southeast Asia, lock, stock and barrel."

Before the final vote on the amendment, the Senate turned down two attempts to weaken it. Rejected by a vote of 63 to 17 was an amendment by Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, to permit con-

tinued bombing of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. Also voted down, by 56 to 25, was an amendment by Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R., N.C., to allow bombing to continue until the President reported he was satisfied that North Vietnam had accounted for U.S. personnel missing in action in Southeast Asia. Sen. Eagleton told the Senate that both of the proposed amendments would constitute congressional sanction for the bombing that is now being carried out by the President without any con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Erskine Childers, president-elect of the Irish Republic, and his wife, meeting newsmen last night in Dublin.

## 'Candidate of Conciliation' Childers Is First Protestant Elected President of Ireland

DUBLIN, May 31 (UPI).—Erskine Childers today became the first Protestant to be elected president of the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The English-born Mr. Childers, 68, polled 68,182 votes from the 42 constituencies and his opponent, 66-year-old Tom O'Higgins, a Roman Catholic, received 58,571.

Mr. Childers said one of his first tasks as president would be to ask the government's consent to invite representatives of the two communities in Northern Ireland to meet him.

"I would invite them to visit me so that we could explore common ground," he said.

"Anything to Help." "I will do anything, just anything, to help in that situation," he said.

The Irish presidential term is seven years. Mr. Childers was the candidate of former Premier Jack Lynch's Fianna Fail party. The new president was the deputy premier until Mr. Lynch was defeated in February's general elections.

Mr. O'Higgins, a member of the Fine Gael party, was the candidate of the governing Fine Gael and Labor party coalition.

Only 56 percent of the republic's 1.8-million registered voters participated in yesterday's election to select a successor to 91-year-old President Eamon De Valera, who plans to retire to a home for the aged with his wife next month, after 14 years in office.

4th President. Mr. Childers, who will become the fourth president of the republic, will be the second Protestant to occupy the nation's highest office.

The republic's first president, Douglas Hyde, a Protestant, was nominated to the post in 1937 without opposition and held it for one term.

Fianna Fail party spokesman said the strong showing of Mr. Childers was a gesture by the republic's voters to the Protestant majority in Ulster, where the outlawed Irish Republican Army has engaged in a campaign of violence for four years.

"We ran him as a candidate of conciliation," a Fianna Fail party spokesman said, "and the electorate responded."

Mr. Childers said: "I am deeply honored and humbled at this magnificent gesture by the Irish people."

"The Riddle of the Sands," a classic thriller. The father was an English army officer who took up the Irish cause and sided with Mr. de Valera in the civil war of 1922-23.

The elder Childers was captured, sentenced and put to death by the Free State government of William T. Cosgrave, father of the republic's present premier.

The new president, who was then 17, was taken to his father's cell on the execution eve. He was told by his father to forget all bitterness and never to talk of the civil war.

Mr. Childers' triumph was hailed by the Fianna Fail party as a "clear-cut vote of no confidence" in Premier Liam Cosgrave's newly elected coalition government.

"There is no other conclusion. This is a clear-cut vote of no confidence in the government," said Sen. Brian Lohan, who was in charge of Mr. Childers' election campaign.

Mr. Childers' Fianna Fail party has insisted on proficiency in the Irish language as a requirement for government posts. Mr. Childers does not speak Irish, not even the few seemingly obligatory sentences with which politicians here open their speeches.

Doctors and firemen at the site of the crash said 18 persons had been taken to hospitals, some of them in serious condition. The rest were believed dead.

The minister on board the plane, which was coming in to land at Delhi's Palam Airport after a two-hour flight from the southern Indian city of Madras, was identified as Mohan Kumar Ramalingam, minister for steel and mines and a top aide of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Indian Airlines, the nation's international carrier, said there were 58 passengers and a crew of seven on the Boeing.

One hospital reported that one of the 15 persons admitted with burns and injuries was Deputy Minister of Transportation and Powers Balgovind Verma.



IOELAND MARCH—Demonstrators marching through Reykjavik streets protesting Watergate affair and NATO and SEATO pacts. Some carry posters of "bugged" phones.

## stan Jails mi Leaders

III, Pakistan, May 31 (UPI).—Muhammad Sheikh, president of the National Awami party, was arrested in Karachi today.

Sardar Ali Shah, editor of opposition daily *Mehran*, was arrested in Hyderabad today.

Leaders of the National party were detained last night in the party launched a campaign against the shah of Iran whom President Zia Bhutto conferred a few



## Iceland, Place and Problems, U.S., France Adding to Summit Agenda

By James Goldsborough

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 31 (UPI).—This is not a city used to summit meetings. President Georges Pompidou has had to borrow the modest house of a local businessman, and the Reykjavik authorities are pressing local sporting groups, fishermen and even members of the city band into polo uniforms to provide the security necessary for two chiefs of state.

The explanation for the lack of policemen, according to one citizen, is that the police have only one function here: taking drunks home when they have trouble finding the way. The island is crime-free.

Despite a demonstration today, both Mr. Pompidou and President Nixon appeared to be satisfied with their choice of Iceland for this meeting. Shortly after his arrival last night, Mr. Nixon took a 30-minute stroll about the town, stopping in the evening sun to talk with several Icelanders.

Crowds, however, have been virtually non-existent. The two presidents arrived today in blinding sunlight at the Kjarval Museum, the meeting site, through practically deserted streets. There are shutters to keep out the light at the U.S. Embassy residence but Mr. Nixon said that they have not helped much. "I am used to going to bed in Washington at midnight," he told reporters. "Last night, because of the time difference, it was only 3 o'clock when I went to bed here. I hardly slept at all."

The sunlight already is creating problems for those used to sleeping in the dark. In fact,

### E. German Meets With Bonn Aides

BERLIN, May 31 (AP).—Erich Honecker, chief of the East German Communist party, held talks in East Berlin today with the two parliamentary leaders of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Bonn coalition government.

The news agency ADN said Mr. Honecker met separately with Herbert Wehner, parliamentary chief of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, to discuss the all-German basic treaty and further inner-German cooperation. Mr. Honecker then held another round of talks with Mr. Wehner and Wolfgang Mischnek, parliamentary chief of the Free Democratic party, ADN said without disclosing the subjects discussed.

la chrysothèque  
**ZOLOTAS**  
DESIGN "A LA GRECQUE":  
RINGS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS



ATHENS  
10, PIAZZA VICTORIA  
PARIS  
20, RUE STONORE  
GENEVE  
A PLACE DU MILAN  
ST-TROPEZ  
A RUE DU CLOISON  
LYON  
17, RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE  
MILAN  
3, RUE V. GARIBOLDI  
17, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO

## U.S., France Set Talks for New Summit

May Be Held in Fall During Nixon's Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

The dangers of a unilateral U.S. reduction.

Mr. Pompidou repeated the message in a toast tonight at a dinner given by Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn for the two visiting presidents. Admitting that changing needs were creating "new problems," Mr. Pompidou said that France believed that the world is "still too fraught with uncertainties for the need of [the Atlantic] alliance to decline."

On the summit, Mr. Kissinger said that progress in the bilateral and multilateral contacts coming up would determine whether a meeting of deputy foreign ministers could be held possibly this summer. That meeting, he said, would determine whether the several nations could agree to the kind of declaration that would justify a summit meeting. The Nixon trip to Europe, he said, would probably take place late in October.

Asked if this was a retreat from his original idea for a "new Atlantic charter," Mr. Kissinger said, "We never said we knew now what the common objective is, but only that we want to attempt to define it." He said the possibility for anything like the charter idea could only be determined after the coming U.S.-Europe contacts.

On the framework for the summit, Mr. Kissinger said his personal view was that it should be an ad hoc meeting, grouping "NATO countries plus those EEC countries not in NATO." This was a reference to Ireland.

In his toast tonight, Mr. Nixon stressed that "genuine European-American unity" could be found only through respecting the individual personality of each sovereign nation.

### Senate Votes Cut in Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

As initially passed by the House May 10 by a 219-to-188 vote, the anti-war provision simply barred any funds in the supplemental appropriations bill from being used for bombing in Cambodia. However, former Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the House provision wouldn't stop the President from bombing, since he could use funds previously voted in earlier appropriations bills.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, to close up this loophole, not only endorsed the House provision and broadened it to include Laos but also added an entirely separate provision sponsored by Sen. Eagleton, applying both to funds in the bill and to all funds previously voted in any other bill.

It states: "None of the funds herein appropriated under this act or hereinafter appropriated under any other act may be expended to support directly or indirectly combat activities in, over or off the shores of Cambodia, or in or over Laos by United States forces."

This language, Sen. Eagleton said, yesterday, won't apply to future appropriations bills—only the present bill and past ones. But he said he will offer it to all future funds bills that come before the committee so that future appropriations can't be used for bombing either.



WONDER HOW MANY HE'S GOT IN THE BUSH?—Known as the "Birdman of St. James Park," he has sparrows eating out of his mouth as well as out of his hand.

## 2 Ex-Intelligence NCOs Tell Cover-Up Bid Is Disclaimed

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—FBI agents broke into the offices of two ex-intelligence non-commissioned officers in Washington without a search warrant shortly before President Nixon's inauguration in 1969 in an attempt to find evidence of overseas Communist influence, two former Army intelligence operatives said yesterday.

The former Army men said that their unit, the 116th Military Intelligence Detachment, had participated in the raid on the Washington Free Press at the request of the FBI agents.

They said that at the time there was official concern over a series of "counter-insurgency" activities, including a ball that was being planned by anti-war groups. "I knew it was illegal," said J. John Wagner, a former intelligence sergeant. "They went in through a second-story window at night without a search warrant."

Mr. Wagner, 30, said that he

did not participate in the break-in, but he was fully informed of the operation because he was one of seven Army agents assigned the next morning to process the stolen material for intelligence data.

Two or three FBI agents took part in the clandestine mission, Mr. Wagner said, along with one enlisted man from his Army detachment and a civilian intelligence supervisor assigned to the unit.

The break-in occurred more than two years after Ramsey Clark, as acting attorney general, had ordered an end to all such FBI operations—which had been initiated in 1961 on the grounds that they were unconstitutional.

An FBI spokesman said that such activity—"if it did take place"—would have been illegal because of Mr. Clark's directive, which was promulgated by the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the director of the FBI.

Another former high-ranking FBI official noted, however, that the order to stop all breaking and entering operations was a frustrating one for many field-level agents, who believed they were being denied a basic tool of intelligence.

"The boys were doing some of the things they did without his knowledge," the former official declared in a reference to Mr. Hoover and the ban. "They just felt they had to do something."

The special Senate committee on Watergate and other political espionage is known to be expanding the scope of its investigation into the domestic intelligence activities of the Justice Department during the Nixon administration. The pre-inauguration break-in in 1969, however, occurred during the Lyndon Johnson administration. It is the first that is known to have occurred during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Wagner said that in the break-in at the Free Press offices, the FBI agents sought "any kind of connection to an overseas Communist party—you know, literature or funding." He said they found some magazine material from Eastern Europe, but it was determined to be from a publication similar to the now defunct Life magazine. "None of it was radical," he added.

An Ex-Intelligence

Another former sergeant of the 116th Military Intelligence Detachment, who requested that his name not be used, said that the operation was unusual inasmuch as "when we wanted to penetrate, we just grew hands and put on fatigues and walked in the front door."

After the break-in, he said, the word was passed in his unit that you weren't supposed to be telling anybody about it; it was secret.

Mr. Wagner and his former colleague recalled that among material taken from the newspaper's office were 300 to 500 pre-addressed postcards that were to be filled out by Washington residents willing to house demonstrators during the "counter-insurgency."

The FBI and the Army intelligence unit filled out the postcards with bogus names and addresses and mailed them in hopes of confusing and demoralizing the demonstration organizers, the two intelligence sergeants said.

\$89,000 found in the bank account of one of the Watergate burglars. Agents had traced the money to Mexico and wanted to interview a Mexican lawyer and an American who was believed to have contributed the money to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

Sen. Pastore and Sen. McClellan said Mr. Haldeman's testimony indicated that his expressed concern at the meeting was not for the "Mexican connection" to the Watergate but for CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

Sen. Pastore said, "Haldeman was a little elusive about the Mexican connection." But the concern about the 11-year-old Cuban operation was not made clear, the senator said.

Several of the Watergate burglars had been involved in the Bay of Pigs, but the CIA chiefs have insisted the agency was not involved in the Watergate.

Gen. Walters said that this was made clear to Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman in the June meeting.

In yesterday's testimony, Mr. Ehrlichman blamed Gen. Walters for the CIA role in the Watergate cover-up.

And the former White House adviser said he cannot recall asking for the CIA assistance that E. Howard Hunt used in the 1971 burglary of the office of a Pentagon official who was heading Daniel Ellsberg, a Pentagon papers defendant.

In a statement following today's testimony, Mr. Haldeman said he had acted "to insure that any unrelated covert operations of the CIA or any unrelated national security activities which had been previously undertaken by some of the Watergate principals not be compromised in the process of the Watergate investigation and the attendant publicity and political furor."

He added: "This was done with no intent to impede or cover up any aspect of the Watergate investigation itself. Any other actions taken or suggestions made by others were without my knowledge and without the knowledge of the President."

"I believe all of my actions were proper, in accord with the President's instructions and clearly in the national interest. Beyond that, I have nothing further to say at this time on this matter and will let the matter rest."

Sen. Gurney, R., Fla., suggested that starting next Tuesday, when the hearings resume, the committee call former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and other former top aides and lawyers of the President.

### Spasky Shares Lead

DORMUND, West Germany, May 31 (UPI).—Former world champion Boris Spasky won his 12th-round game last night to regain the joint leadership of the international chess tournament here. The victory over West German master Alois Sues enabled him to share the lead with Hans-Jochen Hecht of West Germany.

## Agnew Says Watergate Should All Be 'Dredged'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew said yesterday that the facts in the Watergate case should be "dredged" up into the open quickly so that the nation and the Republican party, could "get it over with."

He expressed renewed faith that the outcome would show that President Nixon "is untouched by these matters as far as any direct involvement is concerned."

But he stipulated, in an hour-long conversation in his office, that he had no more knowledge of the truth of the Watergate affair than the average reader of newspaper accounts or viewer of the Senate's televised hearings.

The Vice-President appeared to be treading gently along a narrow line separating loyalty to Mr. Nixon and consideration of his and his party's political future.

"There's no matter of more important political sensitivity than Watergate, regardless of what the Gallup Poll says," Mr. Agnew said, disputing the poll's finding earlier this month that inflation and crime ranked ahead of the Watergate case as a matter of concern among voters.

Opposes Hearings

He reiterated his opposition to the Senate hearings, saying they should be put off until after the grand jury and the courts had explored the possibility of criminal charges. But Mr. Agnew said that he agreed with Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, one of the Democrats on the Senate investigating committee, that if the hearings continue, they should focus immediately on the highest level of culpability.

"I feel like Sen. Talmadge does," he said. "I'd like to see it all dredged and get it over with."

Mr. Agnew voiced approval of domestic wiretapping for national security purposes, but he asserted that "one of the things I would never do is tap another person's conversation, regardless of how advantageous it might be to me individually."

Asked for his views on why it took Mr. Nixon until last week to offer a specific explanation of his connection with the affair, Mr. Agnew replied:

"I'm confident that he agonized."

### Nixon Official In Labor Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

tion promises to postpone the transfers of the immigration inspection through administrative procedures.

The administration also agreed to "avoid public discussion of 'featherbedding' or of labor being against better drug enforcement." If labor ceased lobbying against the plan, the administration also said that it would "review seriously and sympathetically any other proposals for more effective illegal alien control."

The labor officials agreed in turn that they would not only cease lobbying against the plan but would accompany administration officials to Capitol Hill before the bill goes to the House floor to inform key representatives that they had withdrawn their opposition to the drug-enforcement plan.

Mr. Malik said that congressional leaders had been informed of the agreement with labor officials and of the plan to render Section 2 "unoperative."

Capitol Hill officials said they knew of no previous instance of the administration's signing an agreement with lobbyists on pending legislation. A congressional staff official called the agreement "a perversion of the legislative process showing the administration's low regard for Congress."

### Financier Admits Vote Fund Charge

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—John I. Loeb, 70, senior partner of a stock brokerage firm, pleaded "no contest" today to federal charges of unlawful, indirect contributions to the 1972 presidential nomination campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.

Mr. Loeb faces up to three years in prison and \$3,000 fines. He insisted he had not known that \$48,000 in campaign donations, made through nine employees of Loeb, Rhoades and Co., whom he reimbursed, were illegal.

ed a great amount of money and what some strong-willed Nixon in an implementation of the process had not been guarded in protection of these matters.

## U.S. Spy Revealed Nixon, 6

WASHINGTON, A

—The Nixon administration quietly dismantling intelligence Evaluation C secret body established in 1961 to strengthen relations with federal government's gathering agencies, parliament officials c today.

The officials said E. Petersen, the department's Criminal prepared an order to abolish the committee, a little secret where in the gov retaining it.

The committee's first disclosed written statement Nixon released last President said that made up of r from the White House and other agencies established in late 1961, the difficult suited after J. Edgar late FBI director, bureau's relations v erment agencies White House earlier

New to Pet

The officials said Petersen, who until death of Archibald C proctor was direct erment's investigation Watergate case, first the committee only before Mr. Nixon's May 22.

After inquiring in mitter's operations them to be of lit value, the officials Petersen polled the agencies on whether they felt their con ition would benefit i ment.

The other agencies clude, in addition to Department, the Se the National Security the Departments of t and Defense, reports they did not care committee was disma

Other knowledge said today that M action in moving to unit would not me pleasure of his, the Justice Departm

### WEAT

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ANKARA	13 1/2
ATHENS	14 1/2
BEIRUT	15 1/2
BELGRADE	16 1/2
BOMBAY	17 1/2
BRUSSELS	18 1/2
BUDAPEST	19 1/2
CAIRO	20 1/2
CARACAS	21 1/2
COPENHAGEN	22 1/2
COSTA RICA	23 1/2
DUBLIN	24 1/2
EDINBURGH	25 1/2
FLORIN	26 1/2
FRANKFURT	27 1/2
GENEVA	28 1/2
ISTANBUL	29 1/2
LAS PALMAS	30 1/2
LISBON	31 1/2
LONDON	32 1/2
MADRID	33 1/2
MILAN	34 1/2
MONTREAL	35 1/2
MOSCOW	36 1/2
MUNICH	37 1/2
NEW YORK	38 1/2
NICE	39 1/2
OSLO	40 1/2
PARIS	41 1/2
PRAGUE	42 1/2
ROME	43 1/2
SOFIA	44 1/2
STOCKHOLM	45 1/2
TEHRAN	46 1/2
TEL AVIV	47 1/2
TUNIS	48 1/2
VIENNA	49 1/2
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WASHINGTON	51 1/2
ZURICH	52 1/2

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## S. Admits to Tapping Phone Lawyer for Radical Groups

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—A federal government acknowledged yesterday that it overheard a radical lawyer 23 from 1955 to 1970 on nationwide wiretaps without court consent.

The lawyer is Arthur Kinoy, an aide of William M. Kunstler, a Center for Constitutional Studies, one of the most active "left" law groups. It was Kinoy who successfully argued in 1970 that the U.S. Supreme Court declared last June that wiretapping of a person's home without a court order was unconstitutional.

Justice Department officials denied that there had been electronic surveillance of Kinoy when the issue was "hot" in 1970 in connection with a grand jury investigation of radicals who had allegedly part in bank bombings.

However, officials from the office of Whitney North Seymour, attorney, pointed out that Justice Department officials

## al of Mitchell, ns Set Sept. 11

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—A trial of former U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans with two other men in connection with a secret \$300-million campaign to influence the 1968 election is tentatively scheduled for Sept. 11.

The case would certainly not wait this case with the atmosphere of a congressional hearing.

"I am not a lawyer," said Mitchell, a name has figured in the Watergate scandal.

Mitchell and Stans were indicted May 10 on charges of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury. Named defendants with them on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice were New Jersey Republican leader Harry F. Byrd and former Robert Vesco, who is out of the country.

## iners Smile as Dollar Sags or Gold Is King in Lead, S.D.

By Bryce Nelson

AD, S.D., May 31.—As the dollar is battered in foreign markets, the smiles on faces here over the dollar's decline have been widespread.

When the dollar fell to a low of 36 cents for the mark, many miners here who live clustered on Lead's steep hills "protest" the rest of the country and vice versa, banker D. R. Vase said.

Workers of Lead were very happy because the price of gold had hit record levels on national markets, as confidence in the dollar faltered. Lead is the site of the Homestake Mine, the largest gold mine in the West.

Homestake, and the economy of this town of 6,000 people is linked to the price of gold.

At do you think of that gold?" one miner asked out of this world, his seat. "I only wish I had me a truckful when it was once."

Purse said: "Watergate—those things just have secondary to people here; our primary interest is local newspaper has run a page story on the price of gold every day for the last year, publisher James said.

Estimate's miners are especially happy because the union they made last summer wage increases with the gold. When gold reached once a few weeks ago, miners finally won a long-five-day week with no on in pay.

It reached \$85 an ounce, an improved pension benefit.

Final wage increase provided the contract was to be put into effect when the price of gold hit \$90 an ounce for two months.

That point already has been reached.

When labor and management negotiated their contract last summer, neither side had any suspicion that gold would be selling for \$110 an ounce within nine months.

Mine manager Donald T. Delicate said that Homestake officials had anticipated that the gold price would reach \$65 an ounce in 1973.

There was no provision that wages and benefits would be cut back if the price of gold decreased. But the contract must be renegotiated in two years.

But there is another reason for joy in Lead. Most people here share an almost religious belief in the power of gold.

"I'm a gold believer," Mr. Delicate said. "I have this emotional feeling about gold. I know that money has to be backed up by something of precious value. If you work in gold all your life, you have to have faith."

The finding of gold in the Dakotas by Gen. George A. Custer's military expedition in 1874 began a flood of fortune-seekers. Although the trespass of white into the Black Hills violated the treaty rights of the Sioux Indians, the prospectors stayed to found robust mining towns.

The Homestake mine was founded at that time and has been in continuous production since.

Los Angeles Times.

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## 2 Botanists Analyze a Texas 'Blob' And Find It's Just a Common Mold

DALLAS, May 31 (AP)—The blob in Marie Harris' back yard is dead and probably will not return, two Texas scientists said yesterday.

Dr. Fannie Hurst, a botanist at Baylor University, and Jerry Flook, a herbarium botanist at Southern Methodist University's Science Library, agreed that the so-called "blob" was a common slime mold or a lower fungus.

Dr. Hurst said it could have been a fuligo, a compound of spores which group into a large protoplasm which feeds on bacteria and is usually seen in the yellow, pulsating form Mrs. Harris described to newsmen.

The two scientists, who made tests on the object in the Harris back yard in suburban Garland, agreed that whatever the name of the fungus, it is a common, worldwide occurrence.

But Mr. Flook said that large amounts of moisture and precise atmospheric conditions are necessary for such a mold to grow to the size it reached in Mrs. Harris' back yard.

"Given the Texas sun and the heat at this time of year," he said, "it is highly unlikely that the slime will recur."

According to Thomas H. McBride and G. W. Martin, who have published a study of molds, such molds are "worldwide in distribution and extremely common, occurring after warm showers and in sultry weather."

There was no report on how the other blobs sighted in Texas are doing.

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NEW SURGICAL TECHNIQUE—Dr. Hal M. Freeman, a retina surgeon at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, shows how he performs delicate retina surgery on nurse posing as patient. The reason for performing operation upside-down is to allow gravity to unfold the retina. The eye is shown (left) between his hands. Operating table (top) was designed by him and is the only one of its kind in the world.

## Benefits U.S. Suppliers

## House Unit Backs Proposal To Change, Boost Foreign Aid

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—A major transformation providing for an effective increase in the administration's proposed foreign economic aid program has won the support of a majority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, it was disclosed yesterday.

The substitute program, with several major new features, would replace the present dwindling program of economic aid, which the administration proposed to continue largely unchanged. It would not affect military aid or the special proposed program of reconstruction and other help for Southeast Asia.

The 23 sponsors of the transformed aid program, introduced yesterday by Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., make up a majority of the 40-member committee and include both Democrats and Republicans.

Under the new program for aiding the world's poorest countries, U.S. suppliers of equipment of all kinds would drum up the business and would be able to offer foreign governments or other purchasers in the low-income countries very favorable terms. Two purposes would be served, according to the backers of the new approach.

U.S. exports to these countries, now declining, would be aided because this nation's suppliers could compete more readily

## Publisher Arraigned In BBC Bribe Scandal

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Music publisher Edward Kasser was arraigned at Bow Street Magistrate's Court today on charges of providing money and prostitutes to British Broadcasting Corp. agents for song plugs.

He was the 11th person arraigned in the scandal.

Mr. Kasser was arraigned on four charges of paying holiday expenses for a former BBC producer, providing him services of one or more prostitutes and giving £50 to a BBC disc jockey. He was released on £250 bail.

## Voting Reported Heavy

## Unionists Leading in Ulster Local Elections

From Wire Dispatches  
BELFAST, May 31.—The Unionist party, traditional representative of the Protestant majority, today took an early lead in Northern Ireland's first local council elections in six years.

With 128 of the 238 contests decided, the Unionists had captured 67 seats to 15 for the leading Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor party. Voting was based on the proportional representation system and full results were not expected until tomorrow.

Protestant hardliners, who had broken away from the Unionist party's relatively moderate line, gathered 40 seats.

The non-sectarian Alliance party, which had campaigned hard for Catholic-Protestant cooperation for peace, had won only 10 seats in the first results.

But political observers pointed out that the first returns were from outlying districts and only a few Belfast seats had been decided.

## Kennedy Urges Union

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., has called again for reunification of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland and appealed to the American public and government to speak out on the issue.

Tonight, terrorists killed two persons and injured eight, four of them seriously, in attacks on two Belfast bars, a police spokesman said.

## Calif. Financier Named in Scheme To 'Loot' Bank

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today accused California financier C. Arnold Smith, two other persons and several companies of engaging in a fraudulent scheme to appropriate the assets of a West Coast conglomerate and a San Diego bank.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court at San Diego, the SEC sought a temporary injunction against Mr. Smith and the other defendants as well as appointment of a receiver for the conglomerate, Westgate California Corp. of San Diego.

Mr. Smith is a long-time Republican contributor and owner of the San Diego Padres major-league baseball team.

According to the SEC, Mr. Smith and the other defendants engaged in a scheme to appropriate the assets of Westgate and the U.S. National Bank of San Diego for their own use.

The suit added that they created ostensible profits for Westgate and published false and misleading statements of these profits to camouflage the unlawful activities.

Mr. Smith has served as chairman and chief executive officer of Westgate since its inception and until last year served as president. Until recently, he was chief executive officer and president of the San Diego bank.

He said the turnout also was a defeat for the Provisional IRA, which had urged a boycott of the polls.

Shortly after Mr. Whitehead spoke, a bomb exploded in a parked taxi in a downtown Belfast's Castle Street, police said. It wrecked nearby cars, shattered hundreds of windows and injured four persons. They were hit by flying glass and debris. Five others were treated for shock.

Hundreds might have been killed but for a 15-minute warning.

Defeat for IRA

Bogota-Budapest Ties

BOGOTA, Columbia, May 31 (Reuters).—Columbia has established full diplomatic relations with Hungary at the ambassador level, the Foreign Ministry here announced yesterday.

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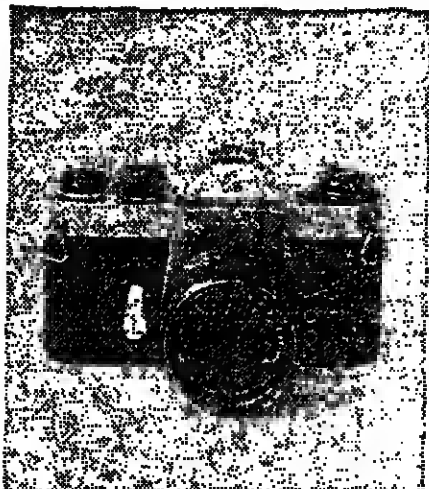
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## U.S. Study Finds Food Prices Continue Rise Around World

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Steak is not a bargain anywhere in the world these days, except in South America, where it sells for 74 cents a pound in Buenos Aires and 82 cents in Brasilia, according to a U.S. government report.

The Agriculture Department study, conducted May 2 and reported on today, says that food prices generally appear to be climbing in most of the world's capital cities, including Washington.

The report, by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service, says that since a similar survey of meat and some other food items in March, meat prices have continued to climb.

Steak, one of the most popular meat-price indicators, cost \$1.79 a pound in Washington supermarkets in early May, up 10 cents from the March survey price. In Tokyo, where beef prices are the highest in the world, steak was \$12.86 a pound, up from \$11.90 in March.

### Prices in Some Capitals

The May survey found that a pound of sirloin steak cost \$3.84 in Bonn, \$2.76 in Brussels, \$2.57 in Copenhagen, \$2.59 in London, \$1.82 in Ottawa, \$2.29 in Paris, \$2.88 in Rome, \$4.08 in Stockholm and \$1.53 in The Hague.

In Canberra, where Australian housewives have been protesting the rising meat prices, sirloin steak sold at \$1.68 a pound. It was the only capital other than Buenos Aires and Brasilia where it sold for less than the Washington price.

The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that last month's meat boycott by U.S.

housewives, a move intended to increase meat supplies and thereby drive prices down, instead contributed to a lower meat supply.

The nation's supply in April was 12 percent lower than a year earlier, mainly as the result of the consumer rebellion, a department report said.

It said that the consumer boycott caused many meat packers to hold back on buying and induced farmers to keep cattle and hogs longer in an apparent effort to wait out the storm.

Beef production was down 14 percent from April, 1972, and pork production was 9 percent less, the department said.

### 14 Items Surveyed

The May 3 survey abroad included 14 items, ranging from sirloin and chuck roast to ham, frying chicken and bread. In 11 categories, shoppers in Washington were found to be paying less than the median price for all the countries.

For example, sirloin steak showed a median price of \$2.56 a pound for all the countries, 77 cents more than here.

For chuck roast, the median was \$1.26 a pound for all countries and the price was \$1.29 here. The comparable figures for these were \$1.31 and \$1.22; butter \$1.06 and 77 cents; broiler chicken 67 cents and 46 cents; eggs 64 cents a dozen and 59 cents; tomatoes 30 cents and 49 cents; onions 27 cents and 38 cents; apples 34 cents and 33 cents; oranges 60 cents a dozen and 69 cents; and bread 30 cents and 22 cents.

## Australia to Store Its French Goods

MELBOURNE, May 31 (AP).—The Australian Council of Trade Unions has eased the ban it imposed on members' handling of imports from France during French preparations for a renewal of nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

It has decided to permit French cargo now piling up on wharves to be transferred to importers' warehouses and cool-storage rooms if importers give assurances that the goods will not be sold until the ban is lifted.

Council Secretary Harold Southern said that the move was designed to avoid layoffs of Australian workers and to keep Australian companies from losing money on goods already paid for.

## Filipinos Asked To Stop Wasting Wedding Rice

MANILA, May 31 (AP).—The traditional shower of rice after weddings will soon be a thing of the past in the Philippines.

The National Grains Authority has appealed to the nation to join its rice-conservation movement, and church leaders have asked the faithful to refrain from wasting rice at weddings.

There are no statistics showing how much rice is lost at weddings, but the authority said, "showing rice during weddings adds to the already voluminous amount of rice being wasted daily."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos has said the Philippines will import roughly \$100 million worth of rice to prevent a shortage this year.

## Air Traffic Slowed Over West Germany

FRANKFURT, May 31 (Reuters).—The majority of air-traffic controllers at Düsseldorf and Hannover airports reported sick today, seriously disrupting air traffic in north and west Germany.

Their action was believed to be part of a slowdown campaign launched today by the Air-Traffic Controllers' Association to support demands for better pay.

## Senate Votes to Cut \$31 Million In U.S. Information Unit's Budget

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—The Senate cut \$31 million from the \$224 million the White House sought for next year's budget of the U.S. Information Agency, the nation's propaganda arm abroad.

Overall, Sen. J. William Fulbright said, the agency is a "cold-war anachronism." The Arkansas Democrat's Foreign Relations Committee had recommended cuts, trimming the agency's television and motion picture production by 10 percent its press and magazine division by 13 percent and its "top-heavy" administration by 15 percent.

An amendment by Sen. James Allen, D., Ala., to restore these cuts was defeated by a vote of 49 to 37.

Another test was over restoring a cut of \$615 million for building a new Voice of America transmitter for broadcasting to Communist China and eastern Russia. Sen. Allen's amendment to restore the money was defeated 45 to 51.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., decried cuts in domestic spending and ridiculed the USIA: "Why in the name of common sense should we spend millions, which we have to borrow, to tell people, who have no use for us, that we have a Water-gate scandal."

A final move by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., to restore \$12 million was defeated 43 to 36. And final passage, to send the bill to the House, came on a vote of 74 to 5.

## Saigon Says Forces Repu First Tank Attack in Mo

SAIGON, May 31 (AP).—Communist forces launched their first tank assault since the cease-fire in Vietnam four months ago, the Saigon command said today.

The tank attack, on an infantry position 18 miles southwest of the old imperial capital of Hue, was beaten off yesterday with artillery support, according to a government communiqué.

One tank was reported destroyed and 15 Communist soldiers killed in the fighting. One government soldier was listed as wounded. The number of attacking tanks was put at three, but this was not officially confirmed.

The position, held by less than a battalion of government troops, lies close to the old U.S. Bastogne Firebase and is part of a defensive area running through mountain jungles west and southwest of Hue. According to field reports, the whole defensive network has come under continuous and increasing North Vietnamese and Viet Cong pressure in recent weeks.

American sources report at least one government position has been given up, but no announcement has been made by the Saigon Command.

### Hungarian Position

The Hungarian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision today circulated a position paper in which delegation chief Ferenc Estergalyos declared that there can be no investigation of alleged violations of the cease-fire unless all four ICSS members agree. The other members are Canada, Indonesia and Poland.

The issue already has brought the ICSS to a standstill for 10 days while delegation chiefs discuss Canadian demands that reports of North Vietnamese troop infiltration into the South be acted upon.

"Our statement is not a matter for amendment, not for discussion or bargaining," Mr. Estergalyos said. "It is our firm and final position on a most important principle."

In the southern Mekong Delta province of Vinh Binh, sharp fighting was reported near the district town of Cang Long, where government militiamen were said to have repelled an attack and inflicted heavy casualties on their enemies.

A communiqué claimed that 45 Communist-led soldiers were killed for the militiamen's loss of four dead, four wounded and one missing.

The Viet Cong charged that three flights of U.S. F-4 Phantom jets and a C-130 bomber had strafed a Communist-held area at Xom Mat, 75 miles north-

west of Saigon and of Cambodian border. The officials denied the claim.

"This is a very serious violation of the cease-fire United States," the 11 delegation to the per Joint Military Commission.

In Cambodia, U.S. bombers today pounded Cambodian rebel positions east bank of the Mek following ground clashes southeast of Phnom Penh, military sources said.

The Cambodian High reported that the def the southern province Takeo, 55 miles south Penh, repulsed a rebel U.S. aircraft went 1: convey to fly cover: nam from Phnom Pe sources said.

## Sorties by B-Over Cambo Halved Rece

WASHINGTON, (UPI).—Raid by B-Over Cambodia have nearly in half in the days, according to sources.

Sorties, running about a day for the last three have been reduced by both for budgetary reasons because of morale problems and because of the order reducing the effect several days ago, may be only temporary.

The primary reason reduction, according to sources, is an effort to reduce rising costs of operations. It is estimated cost of a single mission over Cambodia more than one from Thailand nearly \$20,000.

Also, the sources morale of crews involved has become a pre a reduction in the number of sorties will allow more of to rotate crews.

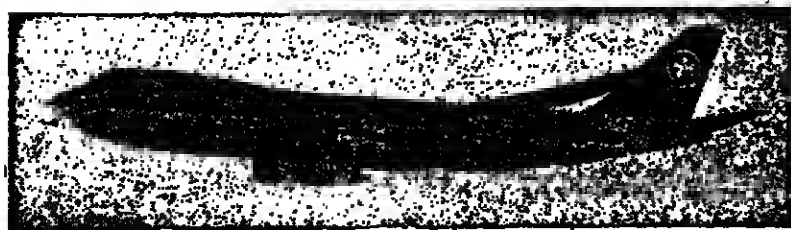
The effect of the reduced sorties has yet terminated, but those with the operation as has been somewhat off use of heavier bomb loads, sorties still flown.

In addition, there has report of any reduction number of missions flown smaller fighter-bombers have been mounting attacks a day on targets bode.

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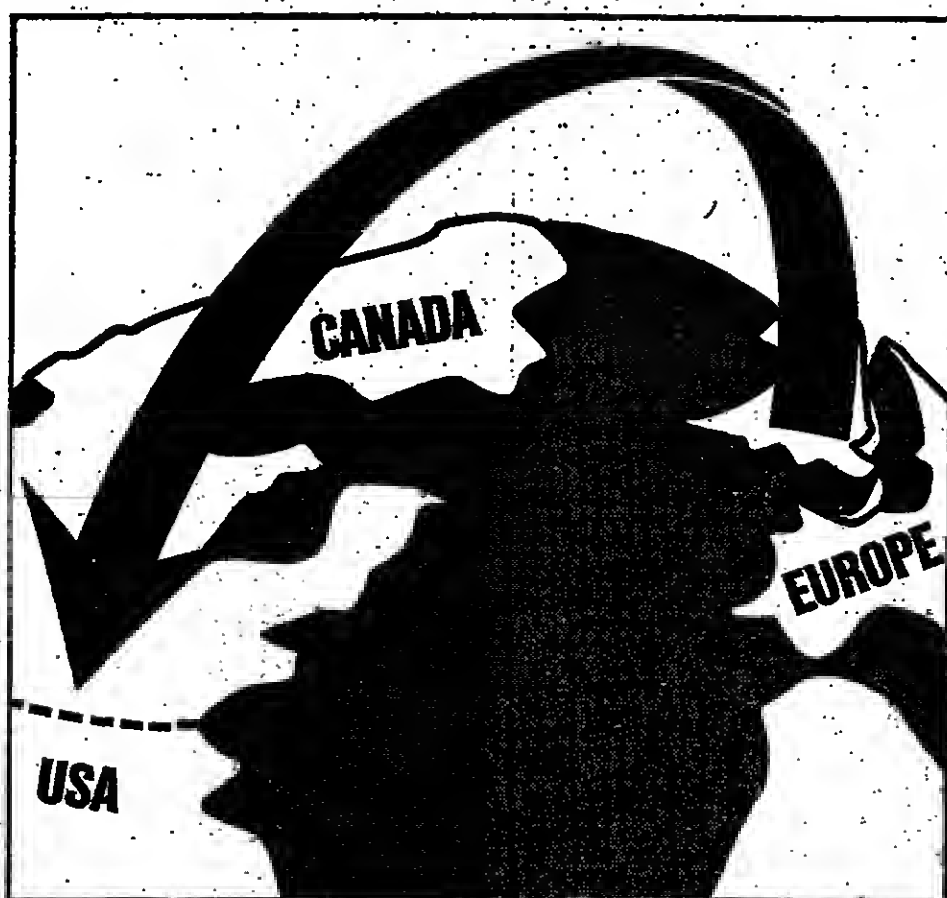
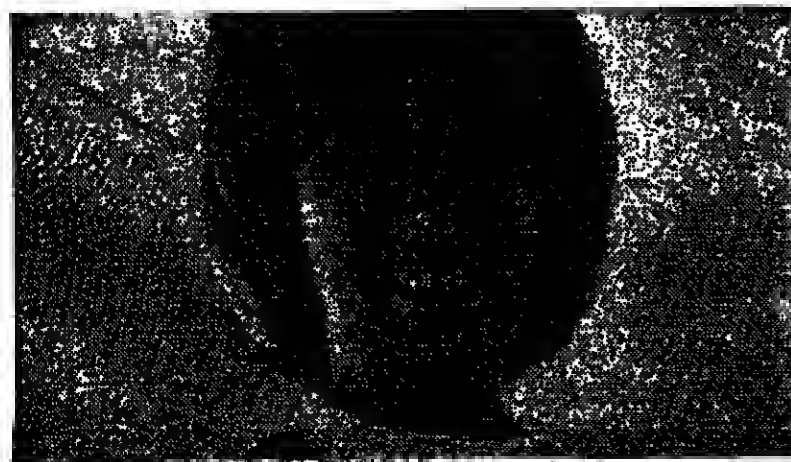
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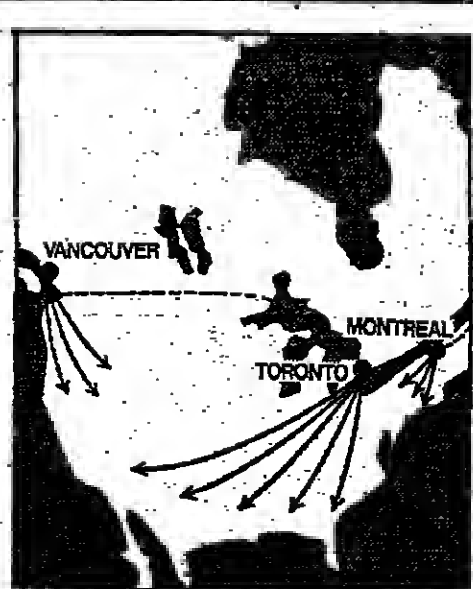
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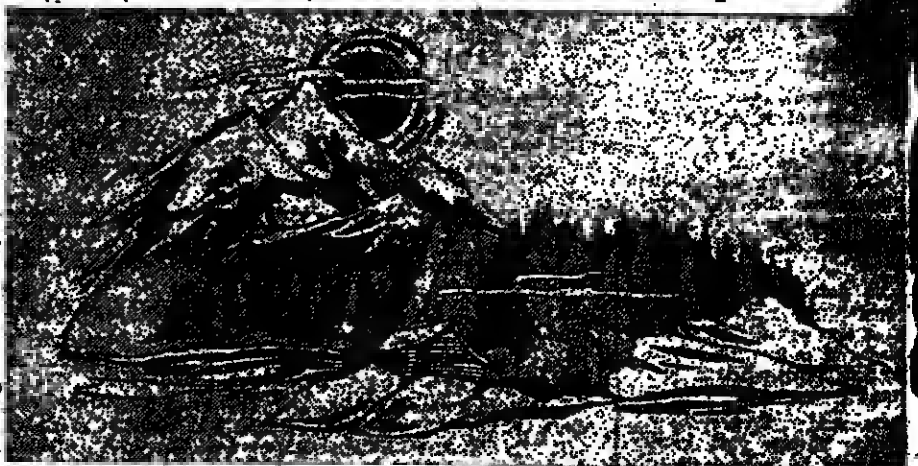
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## Yens Ousts Margaris as Chief of Navy

### paper Predicts of Monarchy

ATHENS, May 31 (AP)—A military command today ousted the naval chief of staff, Admiral Constantine Margaris, following an abortive attempt by officers to overthrow the 7-junta last week.

The government gave no explanation for the dismissal, which followed an extraordinary meeting of the National Council. The announcement said only that Adm. Margaris would retire and be replaced by Adm. Petros Arapakis, chief of the fleet.

Margaris was made head of the navy following the April 1972 coup. Although he had been considered a trusted ally of Premier George Papadimitriou, his loyalty came into question after last Wednesday's coup by two retired officers and officers of three ships.

Monarchy Threatened  
While the pro-government newspaper said today that Margaris would be "abolished" in the future, well-informed sources said, "This will probably be decided within a few weeks."

King Is Silent  
A spokesman for King Constantine said he has no comment on the organization calling itself the "Revolutionary Front."

Organization calling itself the "Revolutionary Front" is demanding a statement from the government of Premier Papadimitriou step down the next month and calling back to Greece to head government.

## Nixon, Daughter Guard's Funeral

ANNAPOLIS, Conn., May 31 (AP)—Pat Nixon and her daughter Julie Nixon Eisenhower, 25, attended a funeral yesterday for the Service agent who was killed last weekend when a helicopter crashed into the Atlantic.

Nixon and Mrs. Eisenhower attended the funeral of the 25-year-old son of a friend of the president.



NATO MANEUVERS—Greek destroyer Velos (foreground), from which Capt. Nicholas Pappas and 30 members of the crew gained political asylum in Italy last week, is seen in the Bay of Villefranche near Nice yesterday, with two other war vessels.

## U.S. Army Doctor Testifies in House Inquiry

### Risks Cited in Use of Intra-Uterine Device

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Safety claims for intra-uterine devices came under severe attack yesterday at the first public investigation of the device, which have been placed in an estimated 14 million women around the world to prevent pregnancy.

"I inserted hundreds of IUDs,"

## Nonstrikers Win Bid to Reopen Antioch College

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, May 31 (AP)—A county judge granted a preliminary injunction yesterday to reopen Antioch College, closed for six weeks by students striking for guaranteed financial aid.

The injunction was sought by students who want classes to resume.

The order, issued by Judge Dan M. Aultman, enjoins the strikers from blocking or barricading buildings and from threatening anyone trying to enter.

The strike began April 20 when some students demanded that Antioch maintain financial aid at present levels until they graduate.

Tuition at the 120-year-old liberal arts school is \$3,000 a year. Each student seeking aid is required to borrow the first \$1,000 of tuition and earn \$500 more in a work-study program.

The balance comes from a federal grant. About two-thirds of Antioch's 1,100 students receive some state or federal aid.

Since the strike began, some instructors have conducted classes in offices and homes for nonstriking students.

Army Maj. Russell Thomsen told studiously ignored in medical literature.

In Chicago, Dr. Ervin E. Nichols, associate director of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, defended the IUD as being both safe and effective in comparison with the alternatives, the Associated Press reported.

Dr. Nichols said there is "superb statistical data as to the effectiveness" of the IUD.

It is true, Dr. Nichols said, that there are occasionally bleeding problems, and that there have been perforations when the IUD has been improperly applied.

"Anytime you give medicine or use a device, there is an irrefutable number of people who will react," Dr. Nichols said, noting that even aspirin causes a reaction in some cases.

The frequency of death and injury in IUD users in the United States is unknown because, unlike producers of birth-control pills, manufacturers of IUDs are not required to provide the Food and Drug Administration with pre-marketing evidence of safety and effectiveness.

The House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee is looking into the IUD as an example of medical devices that escape regulation because of a legal distinction. Such devices also include heart pacemakers and artificial kidneys.

The effectiveness of IUDs, while subject to varying estimates, is believed by Maj. Thomsen and others to be relatively high, although well below that of oral contraceptives.

Maj. Thomsen's principal concern is with the much greater frequency of "disasters" pregnancies among IUD users, without this possibility being mentioned "in either advertising to the medical profession or the patient-information pamphlet."

He said that several investigators have found that between 40 and 60 percent of pregnancies among women wearing IUDs end in miscarriages.

The A. H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Va., in a pamphlet on the Dalkon Shield, says the cramps "some" women have for a short time after insertion are "generally mild and usually pass in a few minutes."

Such claims border "on falsehood," Maj. Thomsen testified. "I had seen a number of women faint following IUD insertion and particularly from Dalkon Shield insertion."

Maj. Thomsen said that, once inserted, IUDs sometimes become "misplaced" without the users' knowledge. When this happens, physicians generally X-ray the entire pelvis to find out where it went, a practice followed 20,000 times a year in the United States alone.

Although this extensive use of X-rays may cause genetic harm, Maj. Thomsen said, this "significant IUD complication is

## Two U.S. Senators Propose Abortion Ban in Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—James L. Buckley and Mark O. Hatfield today proposed a constitutional amendment which would ban abortions except in cases where pregnancy threatens the mother's life.

"Abortion is a form of violence that cheapens human life," Sen. Hatfield told a news conference at which he and Sen. Buckley announced the amendment. Sen. Buckley, a New York Conservative-Republican, is sponsor of the amendment, and Sen. Hatfield, R. Ore., is chief cosponsor.

Asked how he and Sen. Hatfield, who have divergent views on many other issues, joined for the proposed amendment, Sen. Buckley said, "What binds us together is the premise that human life is sacred."

Sen. Hatfield said that as an alternative to abortions there should be broad-ranging sex education and more access to contraceptives.

Sen. Buckley said he would "prefer abstinence [for people] out of wedlock, and if not abstinence, then I would prefer contraception to killing."

Sen. Buckley said 10 states have petitioned Congress for such an amendment and 18 states have petitioned the Supreme Court for a reversal of its abortion decision.

Last January, the court ruled that state laws against abortion are unconstitutional. It said a woman's doctor should be the only judge of whether to perform an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

The proposed amendment would establish that fetuses are persons entitled to constitutional and legal protection. In its decision, the Supreme Court held that fetuses are not persons in the whole sense and that they do not possess the capability of meaningful life.

Sen. Buckley took issue with the court's finding and said the terms of the amendment would specifically establish that unborn children are persons within the meaning of the 6th and 14th

Amendments to the Constitution. In discussing the one exemption to the amendment which would permit an abortion if the mother's life is threatened by pregnancy, Sen. Buckley said:

"The exemption is severely limited in scope, and most emphatically does not cover those spurious claims of risk to maternal life and health which are a transparent cloak for abortion on demand."

### New French Policy

PARIS, May 31 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said last night that the French government will pay for the abortions of women made pregnant by incest or rape or who are likely to have an abnormal child.

In a television interview, Mr. Messmer revealed that these major changes will be incorporated in the government's new abortion law, which updates a 1920 statute allowing abortion only if the mother's life is in danger.

But in the interview Mr. Messmer said, "Abortion should not be used as a means of contraception. We do not believe that this is the way to work out needy social cases."

He also said that schools will institute information classes on contraception.

### Morocco Charges 40 In Plot Against State

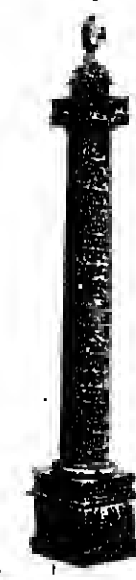
CASABLANCA, Morocco, May 31 (UPI)—About 40 persons were charged yesterday by the Regional Court here with plotting against the state, destroying public buildings and attacking unidentified persons, sources close to the defense of the prisoners said today.

Those charged were arrested in 1972 during a wave of arrests in the Casablanca area. The prisoners, said to be students, engineers and teachers, will be tried next month, the defense sources said.

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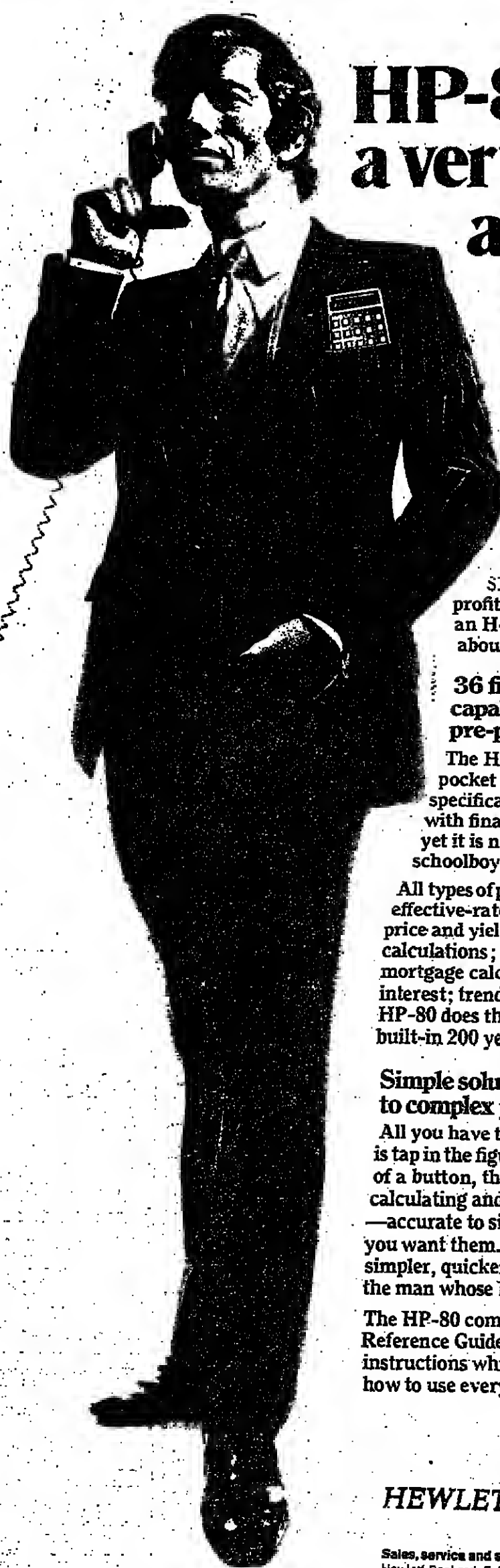
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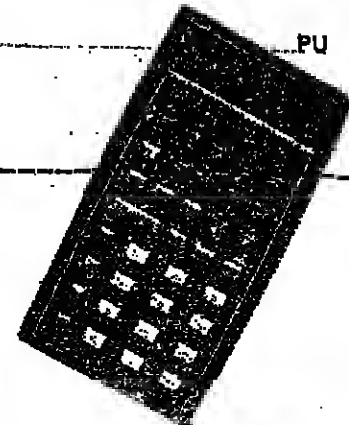
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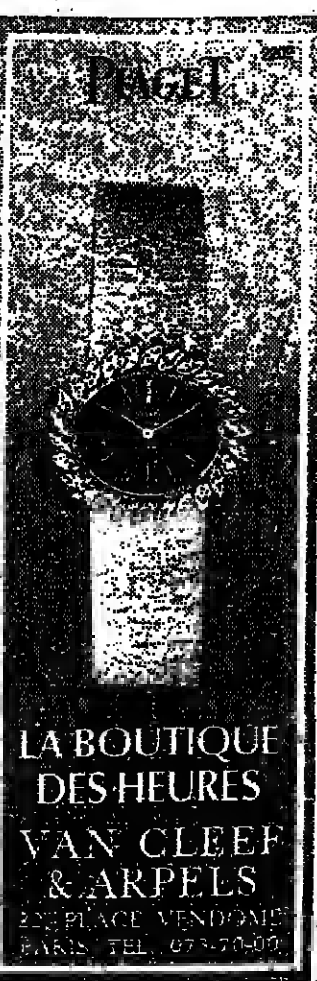


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## Laborites Divide On Plan to Take Over Top Firms

LONDON, May 31 (Reuters).—A new row erupted today within Britain's Labor party over left-wing proposals to take over 25 top companies.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson issued a statement that political observers interpreted as a threat to resign rather than follow the dictates of the party's Executive Committee.

Mr. Wilson acted after a committee meeting yesterday decided by a single vote to retain the threat of state ownership for one-quarter of Britain's 100 leading companies. The firms have not been named. He was absent.

The committee, after a session lasting from midnight till nearly midnight, passed the controversial proposal by seven votes to six—in Mr. Wilson's absence.

Normally, state-ownership recommendations would go into the manifesto on which Labor will fight the next general election.

## West Europe, Russia Contacted on Demand for Arabic

### U.S. Said to Seek Support on Libyan Passport Issue

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—The United States has contacted Western European nations and the Soviet Union in an effort to force Libya to back down on its demand that all persons entering the country, including accredited diplomats, have passports written in Arabic, U.S. officials report.

The passport issue has become a major bone of contention between the United States and Libya and already has led to the expulsion of one American diplomat and a Libyan refusal to admit another.

It is one of a number of issues that has caused a sharp deterioration in relations between the two countries at a time when Libya is threatening to cut off oil exports to the West if American companies do not yield immediately to its demands for "full control" of their local operations.

Diplomatic relations between the two governments are tense. This is a result not only of the passport issue but also of flights by U.S. Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier, planes within a Libyan-claimed 100-mile "restricted air zone" off its Mediterranean coast.

"We've made it very clear that we don't accept their 100-mile zone claim," one State Department official said.

The two countries have rejected each other's official protest notes over several Middle East incidents in the last few weeks.

At the United Nations, yesterday, Libya lodged a complaint with the president of the Security Council which charged the United States with aggression and accused the Sixth Fleet of conducting "irresponsible and foolhardy missions" against Libya. The complaint, filed with Sudanese Ambassador Rahmatullah Abdullah, did not ask for a council meeting to deal with the question.

Libyan Ambassador Kamel Hassan Maghour cited two specific incidents of U.S. actions. He said that on March 21, a U.S. C-130 "spy plane" entered Libyan air space and was intercepted by the Libyan Air Force. On April 30, a U.S. aircraft carrier based near the Libyan coast transmitted radar beams across the range of Libyan radar to detect air force movement and jam the radar as U.S. planes harassed Libyan training flights, he said.

The United States today rejected the Libyan charges and repeated that it does not recognize the 100-mile air zone. A mission spokesman noted that the United States "repeatedly offered to discuss with the Libyan government any problems it may perceive" on the issues.

While the State Department has considered breaking diplomatic ties with the North African state, it has concluded that no useful purpose would be

served by such action, particularly when a major confrontation between Libya and American oil companies is looming.

There are more than 33 Western companies, most of them American, with at least \$1 billion in total investment in Libya which currently produces 2.3 million barrels of oil daily. While most of Libya's oil goes to Western Europe, the U.S. market now is getting about 200,000 barrels daily. Libya's low-sulfur—and therefore low-pollutant—oil is in great demand now in the United States.

"It's a critical situation right now," said one U.S. official, referring to Libya's threat to cut off the flow of oil if American companies do not yield to Libyan nationalization demands. "Who knows what they are going to do?"

The U.S. government is seeking to work out a common position with European nations and the Soviet Union toward Libyan demands that Arabic be recognized as an international language and used in passports and other commercial documents such as airline tickets, at least in dealings with Libya.

"Storm of Unhappiness" "Our position for the moment is to sit and wait for a growing storm of unhappiness from other countries," said one U.S. official, who seemed confident that such a storm was brewing.

The U.S. government apparently is banking on wide international diplomatic support over the passport issue—with the hope of a "face-saving compromise"—to avoid being placed in a position where it might be forced to break diplomatic ties. State Department officials speculate that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi is deliberately pushing the United States to break relations.

State Department officials say that the passport issue is making it increasingly difficult for the U.S. government to carry on even a modest level of diplomatic contacts with the Libyans.

The United States has had no ambassador in Libya since November, and the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli has been reduced to five diplomats and seven other persons.

Libya's ambassador to Washington, Abdallah Suweili, was recalled earlier this year under mysterious circumstances. The Libyan Embassy announced March 26 that his mission here had terminated and later there were reports that Mr. Suweili had spent some time in jail in Libya. No one has been named to replace him.

The State Department says that all countries except three—Chad, Niger, and Malta—are standing pat in their refusal to accept the Libyan demand that passports be in Arabic.

The Soviet Union has rejected the Libyan requirement, and even France, whose diplomats have been allowed in when American envoys were not, has not given in.



DANGER SIGN—Smoke rising skyward in ominous warning as a mother and child watch out-of-control fire in Florida Everglades approach their Indian village 25 miles west of Miami. Eventually, and in good time, the raging fire was shunted around the village.

## Hijacked Airliner Takes Off After 11 Hostages Escape

From Wire Dispatches

ORANJESTAD, Aruba, Dutch West Indies, May 31.—A hijacked Colombian airliner carrying 37 hostages took off from this island today after 11 passengers escaped from the rear door while the engines warmed up.

The destination of the plane was not immediately known. The plane's two hijackers fired two shots at the fleeing passengers but did not hit them. However, several of the passengers were injured as they fell from the plane.

A total of 49 passengers and crew members had been held captive aboard the plane in Aruba for nearly 24 hours after the craft was hijacked over Colombia. The hijackers refused to permit a new five-man crew to board the plane and insisted that the tired, original crew continue the flight.

Minutes before the plane left, a member of the fresh crew handed a brief case to one of the hijackers. The hijackers had demanded a cash ransom of \$300,000 for release of the hostages and plane, a four-engine Electra belonging to the Colombian SAM airline. They said they would raise the ransom \$50,000 an hour for every hour they had to wait for their money.

An attempt was made before dawn to fly the Electra to Lima, Peru. The aircraft was in the air for two hours, with the hijackers announcing that Lima was the destination, but it landed again at Princess Beatrix Airport in Aruba, located in the Caribbean north of Venezuela, because of problems with the propeller lubrication system.

The plane was hijacked yesterday while on a domestic flight in Colombia. The hijackers first said they wanted the plane to fly to Cuba, and that the Colombian government should free 140 leftist they said were being held in jail.

Early today, the Colombian government in Bogotá rejected all the demands in order not to disrupt the constitutional and legal structure of the country. Capt. Lucena then radioed Medellín that the government's rejection made the two hijackers "quite furious." But he added: "Everything is normal at the plane and no incident developed with the hijackers."

Aboard the airliner when it was hijacked were 89 persons, including the hijackers and crew. Starting last night, after landing in Aruba, the hijackers released women, children and old people in need of food and medical attention. By today 39 passengers had been freed.

## Russian Je Attacks Dr Of Ailing

Young Scientist  
To Camp in Arc

By Theodore Sha

MOSCOW, May 31.—Leading Jewish physicist the Soviet authorities "cruel, lawless and totalitarian action" in drailing son, himself a seerite, for service in a military unit.

Benjamin G. Lerich, 31, invited Western to his home to make pul on reports on his son, 23, who was seized Ma sent to a Siberian city having refused induction Soviet armed forces.

The father expressed the life of his son, an aist, would be engan service in the hostile environment at Tskel, Arctic coast, where is tioned. According to findings made available suffers from a variety of ailments, including: ed sunstroke.

The news conference Levich's comfortable southwest Moscow, ap be part of a renewed Jewish activists to publ plight as Leonid I. Bree Soviet Communist pari prepares to visit the States beginning June 1.

Minsk Case Dupa

MOSCOW, May 31.—Soviet authorities in M unexpectedly closed a w ing investigation in w about 100 Jews were t about illegal activities sources said yesterday.

Many Jews had new investigation called Case official attempt to prove tence of an underground organization. They fear shadowed a new crae Jews seeking to emigrat rad.

The sources said the to drop the case beca the Byelorussian cap day.

## Fyodor N. Pe Soviet Editor Is Dead at 96

MOSCOW, May 31.—Fyodor N. Petrov, 96, one of the oldest Russ: tionaries, an early Sovi administrator and a liiyclopedia editor, died Monday.

A participant in three revolutions, Mr. Petrov, bowed man with a whi was a familiar figure 8 years at Communist w where he was often be one of the oldest livi members.

Beginning in January, was associated with the tion of the Great Sovi clopedia.

Jane Bowles

NEW YORK, May 31.—Jane Bowles, 56, a dram novelist, died in Malag on May 4 after a 1- was learned here y.e. She was best known novel, "Two Serious Lad ten in the late 1930s, her play, "In the Summe produced in New York with Judith Anderson in ing role. However, she known widely to the stead, she had a ground reputation when her book, "Works of Jane Bowlished.

Nora McMillan

NEW YORK, May 31.—Nora McMillan, 56, mer wife of the late Ar Mellon, the Pittsburgh and art collector who w tary of the Treasury to 1932, died here on T Mrs. Mellon was of birth, her family being the Guinness brewing f met Mr. McMillan in 17 when she accompanied ents on a tour of th States at the age of 18, 45-year-old banker lli with her. He followe England and they wen at Hertford Castle in

Josephine Mus

RUMFOLD, Maine (AP).—Josephine Mus mother of Sen. Edmunde, died during the nig home in this western M town, a family spok

## Warden and Murdered in

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The warden and deput at Holmesburg City Pr were stabbed to death l a guard at the institi injured.

Two inmates, Frederic and Joseph Bowen, w Commissioner Joseph O' had been jailed on a murder if police, w held in connection with bing.

Commissioner O'Neil two prisoners had requ mission to see Warden Curran add got into M apparently carrying Deputy Warden Robert hold was attacked first M. Curran was stabbe

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## Russian Regime Curbs Universities

### Attack on Argentine

### Adventurers Assume Control on Campuses

**Jonathan Kandell**  
**BUENOS AIRES, May 31**—The new Peronist government took control of the universities in Argentina by appointing individuals who will have ultimate in all administrative and financial questions on the campuses.

The government also endorsed a nationalist, left-leaning program for the 19 universities, where more than two-thirds of the country's college students are enrolled.

There has been a long history of university autonomy in Argentina. The outgoing seven-year regime violently intervened in the campuses and established political control. In 1966, there were no protests yesterday the predominantly Marxist and professor activists, military intervention on the campuses in 1966, which resulted in hundreds of injuries to students and professors by the police.

A large-scale exodus of and liberal faculty members which the leading universities have not recovered, since the first Peronist era (1955), many professors left the universities to protest the pressure from the government.

It was expected that virtually no civilian government that would continue control of the universities because of campus disorders resulting from financial problems, strikes by students and teachers, and between teachers and administrators.

In recent days, several universities including large sections of the university of Buenos Aires, taken over by employees and its demanding that the government take control.

**Liberations Cited**  
 Announcing the appointment of government intervenors, Jorge A. the new education minister said: "National liberation requires the national universities be at the service of the nation."

Taiana also said there will be a "reformation of the lives, content and teaching of the universities with participation of all university groups."

The education minister did not comment on the contents of the reforms. President Hector Campora, other Peronist leaders have asked that the national universities would have to be "opened from 'closed' centers of scholarship learning and research to institutions that would be with the country's present and economic problems."

**Wave Kills 60**  
**KICO CITY, May 31** (Reuters)—About 60 children have died and thousands of people are injured from dehydration about the country in Mexico. The worst heat wave for 30 years, health Ministry has reported, has taken the shade to 112 degrees, said.



Prof. Morton Smith.

## Ecology Group, Nader Aim at 20 Nuclear Plants

**WASHINGTON, May 31, (AP)**—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader and a national environmentalist group today asked a federal court to shut down 20 large nuclear power plants in 12 states, saying they threatened the lives of millions of Americans.

In a suit against the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Nader and the Friends of the Earth, which claims to have 30,000 members, charged that the AEC has violated the Atomic Energy Act and its own power-plant safety regulations.

"Specifically, they charged the commission with 'illegality' in continuing to permit the operation of certain nuclear power plants without requiring adequate protection for the health and safety of the public by way of effective and required safeguards against the consequences of an 'uncontrolled loss-of-coolant accident'."

The type of accident, referred to as a nuclear reactor core to melt, possibly releasing lethal radiation.

An AEC spokesman said in a statement that "while we have not yet studied the petition we know of no basis for suspending operation of nuclear power plants."

"The commission presently has under way a comprehensive public proceeding to consider whether present requirements for emergency core cooling systems—a back-up safety system in nuclear power plants—should be modified in any way," he said.

"Friends of the Earth is one of the public participants in that proceeding."

## Scholar Infers Jesus Used Magic—a 'Hypnotic or Suggestive Discipline'

By Israel Shenker

**NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT)**—A book scheduled for publication shortly, Prof. Morton Smith, of Columbia University, presents evidence that may alter understanding of the New Testament, of Christianity and of Jesus.

The book deals with a fragment of a purported secret Gospel of Mark, which Prof. Smith discovered; a primitive text from which the Gospels of Mark and John may have been drawn; early Christian secret rites and their ties to pagan magic; and Prof. Smith's conclusion that Jesus practiced magic.

His evidence goes back to his discovery in 1958, an ancient Greek papyrus fragment near Jerusalem, of a manuscript which purportedly is the text of a letter from Clement of Alexandria, a Christian leader of the 2nd century. This letter, in tiny Greek script on two pages that had been used as the last page and in the binding of a 17th-century book, was written to a Theodore, who has not been identified. It referred to what Clement said was a secret Gospel of Mark.

**Startling Conclusions**  
 After consulting experts in paleography, Prof. Smith announced his discovery in 1960. Since then he has been reaching some startling conclusions about the letter.

Harvard University Press is publishing the extended scholarly version of these findings and conclusions, entitled "Clement of Alexandria and a Secret Gospel of Mark." Harper & Row is publishing a layman's account entitled "The Secret Gospel." In an interview at his apartment here, Prof. Smith, who has been teaching ancient history at Columbia since 1957, outlined the principal theses.

From the Mar Saba document, Prof. Smith concluded that the early church in Alexandria was "a split-level group" there were initiates, privy to secret doctrine and a larger group of faithful who knew only public teaching.

"Everybody knows there were a lot of apocryphal gospels besides the four canonical Gospels—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John," Prof. Smith said. "But the notion that an orthodox congregation, such as the church of Clement, had an authoritative secret gospel is new."

**Parallels Completed**  
 The secret gospel recounts a story Prof. Smith sees as almost identical with the account that John expanded into the story of the raising of Lazarus from the dead. "It helps us complete a long line of parallels between Mark and John, filling the gap that existed," Prof. Smith suggested. "The parallels now continue from the sixth chapter of both Mark and John until the account of the Crucifixion."

Stylistically, the secret gospel is close to the Bible's Gospel according to Mark, and Prof. Smith suggests there was a primitive gospel from which the books of Mark and John were both drawn.

"This would take us back well before the year 70," he suggested. "It would give us a notion of the gospel circulating at or before the time of Paul, who is our earliest source for Christianity, and

could thus be much closer to the time of Jesus than the canonical Gospels. This is not an outlandish possibility. Most scholars agree that the Gospels of Matthew and Luke are both taken from Mark."

**Other Conclusions**  
 Prof. Smith credits Prof. Cyril C. Richardson, dean of graduate studies at Union Theological Seminary, with the breakthrough leading to the remaining conclusions. What Prof. Richardson suggested was that Mark 10:13 suggested that Mark 10:13 closely reflects the content of an early baptismal service. (These passages deal with Jesus's blessing children, a rich, young ruler, rewards, Jesus's foretelling death and resurrection and responding to requests of James and John.)

Prof. Richardson's suggestion enables us to understand the nature of the initiation rite that the secret gospel reports," Prof. Smith said. "We now see that the mystery of the kingdom of God is the content of baptism. The

canonical Gospel's story (Mark 14:51-52) of a young man apprehended at night alone with Jesus at the time of Jesus' arrest (a story which scholars have puzzled over for 1,800 years), is now understandable as an account of a baptismal rite conducted by Jesus in which the believer united with Jesus and was possessed by his spirit.

"Once we have this report that Jesus administered a nocturnal, secret initiation, we naturally ask, 'Why nocturnal? Why secret? Particularly if this was only a baptism? What was going on?'"

Prof. Smith suggested that the answers could be determined from a consideration of the splits in early Christianity. Some Christians, he said, insisted on strict obedience to Jewish law, others argued for selective obedience, a third group declared itself emancipated from Jewish law and dedicated to substance by the spirit and a fourth group was blatantly libertine.

Jesus himself violated Jewish

law; he did not observe the Sabbath, he consorted with publicans and sinners, he did not fast, but at times he urged observance of the law.

Some scholars said that Jesus's words should be taken figuratively, others argued that the libertine texts were exaggerated or misunderstood and still others maintained that Jesus taught that moral law was binding, ritual law not.

Prof. Smith argued that Jesus distinguished between levels of his following: For those already in the kingdom of heaven (thanks to secret baptism), the law was not binding. But Jesus urged others to respect the law.

**A Miracle Worker**

How did Jesus persuade his intimates of his special position and of their membership in the heavenly elect? Prof. Smith replied: "I believe the answer is that Jesus had a way with schizophrenia, and that he practiced

some sort of hypnotic or suggestive discipline embodied in rituals derived from ancient magic."

"If you take as your task the problem of finding what social type Jesus is, in the gallery of figures provided by the Greco-Roman period, the best answer is the miracle-working magician."

"All these claims and stories and rites are those of a magician, not of a rabbi or a Messiah," Prof. Smith notes in "The Secret Gospel." "Who ever heard of the Messiah's being an exorcist, let alone being eaten?"

**Magical Papyrus**

Prof. Smith noted that many of the powers claimed are paralleled by practices described in the so-called magical papyrus—documents discovered in Egypt that report pagan practices. The magical papyrus most closely associated with aucharist-like practice deals with erotic magic. And the magical papyrus as well as Jewish handbooks purport to explain the hypnotic technique

allowing men to enjoy and transmit the illusion of ascent into heaven. "The stories of Jesus's resurrection seem distorted versions of such an illusory ascent," Prof. Smith suggested.

"The spirit was at first the spirit of Jesus, then gradually became independent of him and was eventually located in the Trinity," he went on, noting: "When the spirit went public, the Apostles lost much of their control of the company and came into danger of displacement."

"If the Christians were an innocent sect practicing pure benevolence, why did the Romans make such strenuous efforts to stamp them out?" Prof. Smith asked rhetorically, and replied: "It was because the Christians engaged in magical practices, and magic was a criminal act."

Prof. Smith expects lively controversy about his findings, less from documents than from people. "I'm reconciled to the attacks," he said. "Thank God I have tenure!"



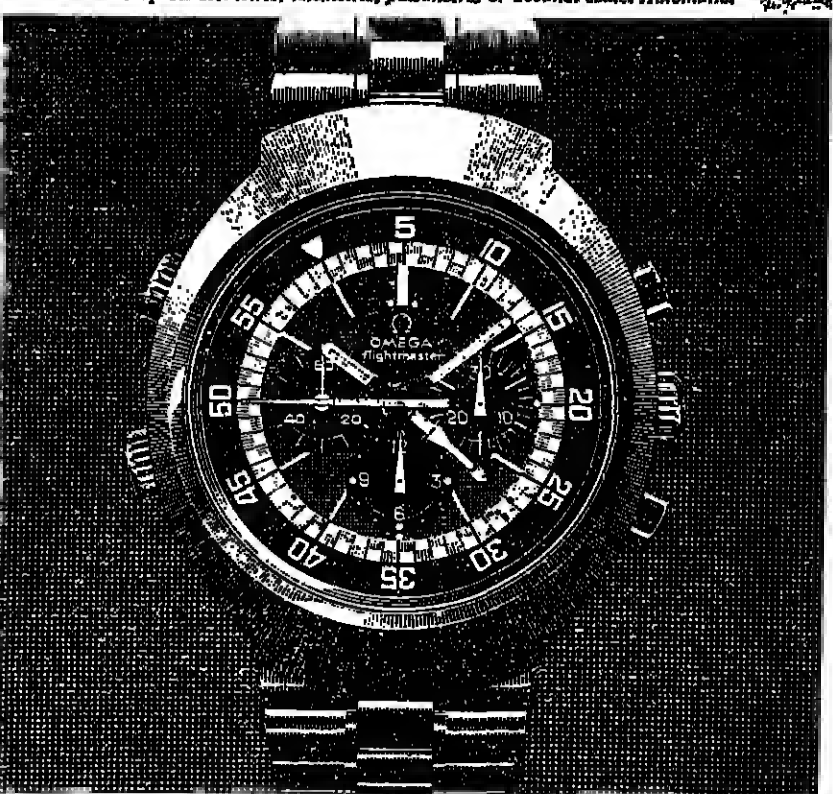
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## African Realities

If a growing recognition that realities are more important than rhetoric is a sign of maturity, the Organization of African Unity has lived up to one of the adjectives applied to it by Nigeria's head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon. But if Gen. Gowon's "new Africa" can be accepted as "mature," it can hardly be called, with any accuracy, "confident," the other adjective he employed. For while the continental grouping that has just concluded its meeting (and its first decade) in Addis Ababa has come to recognize that there are many serious differences that cut across the basic unity of the governments of Africa, it has not yet made appreciable progress in resolving those differences or in meeting the grave economic problems confronting the Africans.

Many of the differences arise from the legacy of European imperialism—boundaries that were drawn without any real acknowledgment of geography, culture, economics or ethnicity. That heritage comprises a host of irreconcilable and boundary disputes. It also includes the languages, religions, educational systems and kinds of government left behind by the former European sovereigns, and the varying degrees of attachment to them experienced by the new states.

Then there is the pervasive influence of Eastern Asia, the Mohammedan faith and the Arabic language, dominant north of the Sahara, and very strong south of it. Libya has been very prominent in promoting this influence, to the extent of engaging a number of black African states in what is es-

entially an Islamic, rather than an African, hostility to Israel. The result has been to sharpen differences among the African states because of lands that lie in Asia.

It was probably inevitable that these subjects of friction should arise in an organization whose original tie was principally opposition to imperialism in Africa, and the assertion, by indigenous Africans, of their right to self-government. But it is also unfortunate that political (or politico-religious) issues should divide the organization at a time when the Africanization of the continent is not complete, and when, most importantly, a major tragedy is looming along the Saharan borders.

The dry sands of the Sahara do not move as swiftly as European troops in the 19th century, nor are their effects as palpably dramatic. It is hard to work up as much enthusiasm for fighting a drought as for battling, say, a white Portuguese, Rhodesian or South African settler. But the drought can kill just as inexorably as an Enfield, Mauser or Lebel rifle, and if it does not leave new flags behind, the starved bodies of cattle and humanity are even more significant symbols of empire, and the hordes who flee before the pitiless sun have their own profound political implications.

Africa may be maturing in recognizing its own complexity. But the OAU has yet to accept the unity imposed upon it by the African soil and the African climate, the struggle toward a measure of security and prosperity that is more fundamental than a war against imperialism or a jihad.

## Gaullistes Manqués

There is no particular reason to anticipate that the meeting of Presidents Nixon and Pompidou in the Icelandic capital will be long remembered in diplomatic history. Neither President is leading from personal strength on his home front; neither seems to feel any of the great outstanding issues can be solved in a summit bargain, after teams of diplomats have allowed any number of specific transatlantic concepts to lie fallow.

On the evening of President Nixon's departure, Mr. Kissinger explained that all the specific problems—the trade, monetary and defense questions—would be worked over, "but we would like to set them into a framework of more long-range objectives... to lift the Atlantic debate out of the rut of purely technical controversies."

This is only proper when two heads of state meet, particularly when neither is a plenipotentiary. Mr. Pompidou cannot claim to speak for "Europe," as his illustrious predecessor used to bark in the attempt, and Mr. Nixon is on less firm ground than ever before in implying commitments of the U.S. government. On the issues most on Mr. Pompidou's mind—trade negotiations, the future presence of American troops in Europe, nuclear planning—the American Congress has ultimately as much of a say as the President, and the Congress is not now in a mood to give out blank checks.

The real problem in the Atlantic debate is that the controversies outstanding are not trivial for being "technical." Long-range objectives must be explored, but the leaders of France and the United States might well find themselves embarrassingly close to disagreement. Cohesion of a "free world" against military or economic aggression no longer strikes a universal chord. In any European-American (and Japanese?) community, are the interests of the whole necessarily the interests of each member? Are the interests of the European allies only "regional," in one of Mr. Kissinger's less fortunate phrases, in contrast to the "global" interests of the United States? A commentator of *Le Monde* remarked: "Never have such lofty principles been handled about as a smokescreen for such special pleading."

Both Presidents Nixon and Pompidou are vulnerable to the charge of asserting their respective national interests as if they embodied the interests of the whole community. The most important task of this American "Year of Europe" is to discover just how much the immediate and particular interests can be made congruent with a less clearly perceived long-range and general interest. It is not at all certain that summit conferences, with their own special preoccupations, are the best occasion for such a search, but it must start somewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Catastrophic Drought in Africa

A catastrophic drought is threatening a 2,500-mile belt along the southern periphery of the Sahara, taking in large parts of Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. According to the UN about 6 million of the 25 million inhabitants of those countries are in danger of starvation, as well as one-fourth of the livestock. These countries have neither enough foreign exchange nor food reserves to combat the impending famine unaided. Several international organizations, especially the UN, as well as the United States and the EEC countries, have already begun large support actions. The need is enormous. But with the means available today, sufficient effort by the international community can protect West Africa from catastrophe.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Victory in Los Angeles

The new mayor of Los Angeles is Thomas Bradley, a Negro whose father was a poor Texan sharecropper. His election is a reminder of how much things have changed for American Negroes over the past 19 years

or so, notwithstanding the deprivations they still face. Several other cities have black mayors but Los Angeles is now the largest. Unlike the others it has a relatively small Negro population, about 15 percent, so that Mr. Bradley had to win substantial support among white voters. Obviously, therefore, he did not win because he was a Negro. He won because he was a better candidate than Mr. Yorty, whose record during 12 years in office was undistinguished and whose personality is not among the most attractive.

—From *the Times* (London).

### A Glean of Hope

New secret talks in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho will perhaps put the peace back on the track. Reasonable optimism is prevailing on both sides and there is reason to believe that when the two men meet again in Paris on Wednesday, an arrangement permitting observation of the accords of Jan. 27 won't be far off. An encouraging sign is the slackening of ceasefire violations, harassments and acts of terrorism.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

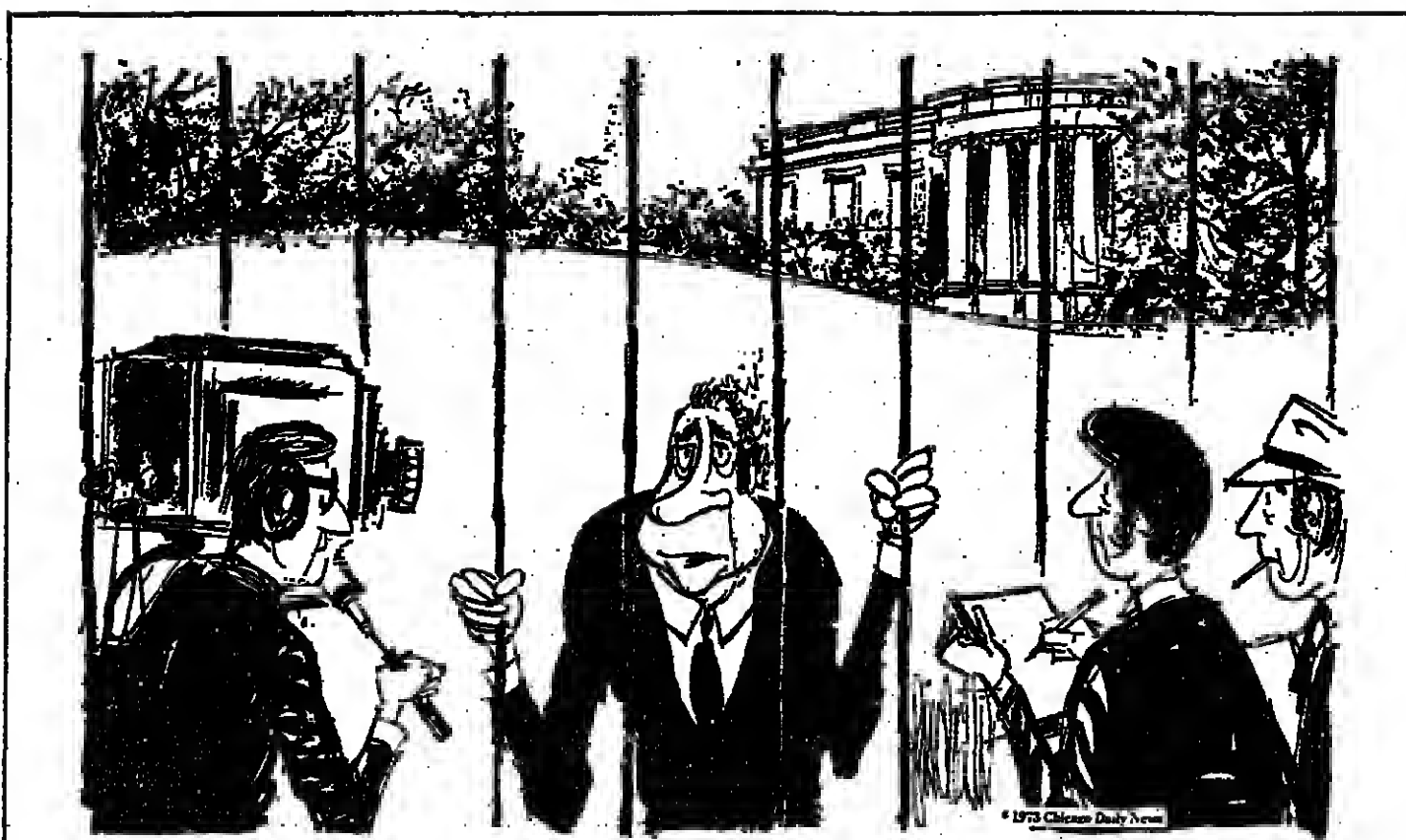
June 1, 1898

PARIS—Every right-thinking man must wish to see the war between Spain and the United States terminated by a peace which, while honorable to both parties, would attain the ends for which America felt compelled to draw the sword. Such a peace might be concluded today or tomorrow, but "there is a tide in the affairs of men and it must be taken at the flood." Spain should not and must not let the right psychological moment pass when it presents itself.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1923

LONDON—The efforts to locate the remains of Pochontas, the celebrated Indian princess, in the vault in the graveyard of St. George's Church at Gravesend, are admitted today to have failed, after the investigators had examined 130 sets of bones. Now the only chance of recovering the beauty's relics is to locate them under the channel of the old church which was burned down in 1777. This will be difficult, for the exact position of the church is unknown.



'Gee Whillikers, I Said When I Found Out What My Staff Was Up To'

## Moscow Visitor Surprised in Soviet Bloc

By Hedrick Smith

BERLIN—When Leonid I. Brezhnev came here for a visit in mid-May, officials of the East German Communist party marshaled thousands of young people to pay him a proper welcome.

Many of those who lined his motorcade route were in the blue jackets of the party's Free German Youth. But even some of those young stalwarts of East German socialism, as well as swarms of other youths, were taking guitars and sporting hip-hugging, bell-bottomed slacks and stringy unless hair long enough to qualify both boys and girls for the Berkeley campus.

While they were waiting for the Soviet leader, a number of groups entertained themselves with Western folk rock. Over the crowd rose sounds of American spirituals or "Gambanama." One blue-jacketed ensemble had even worked out a rockbeat propaganda tune with a rhythmic refrain of "Solidarity—Ooh-Ah-Ah."

Just one of a number of scenes in Eastern Europe for a traveler from Moscow.

Western tourists often overlook the cultural signposts that strike the Moscowite as daring or unusual or openly bourgeois.

For often it is the little things that most quickly mark the lands so long known as Soviet satellites as a different world from Mother Russia and suggest a changing life style that has already softened the postwar political rigidities in Eastern Europe.

Not to mention the generally more stylish cut of clothes, the greater density of private cars, and the headlong rush to build private homes, other little things convey a more relaxed, less severe life style.

Telephone books in Budapest phone booths (there are none in Moscow); bright new swings, slides and see-saws or kids on roller skates and shiny bikes in East German playgrounds; American cola served in a local tavern in rural northeast Romania; or the famous Soviet Stolichnaya vodka, denied to Russian consumers for the sake of earning hard currency abroad, marketed in Bucharest; a store for Bibles, prayer books and religious objects given a highly visible location on a fashionable Warsaw shopping street; books on Freud in a Budapest bookstore or a simple but up-to-date outdoor car-wash stand in a provincial Hungarian town, or the almost alarming paucity of Lenin statues, which are a constant feature of Soviet life.

In Warsaw, architectural symbols of Eastern Europe as a halfway house between Russia and the West, balancing carefully between the past and the future, face each other across Marszałkowska Boulevard.

On one side stands the Stalinist Ministry of Culture building, a towering monument to the Soviet presence in Poland, built in the pompous, mock Gothic, wedding-cake style so favored by Stalin for some of Moscow's most famous landmarks. For a couple of decades it has dominated the Warsaw skyline.

Now, center-corner across the boulevard, a new symbol of Polish ambivalence is rising to share a place in the sun: a square-cut, clean-lined modern Inter-Continental Hotel, designed to lure Western tourists and help attract more Western trade.

In Bucharest, which sometimes has an unjust reputation as one of the most orthodox of East European capitals, a small, street-level art gallery near the conservative Central Army House offers a show of modern abstract art that would prompt many a Moscowite to worry that the charge-building virtues of Socialist realism were being forgotten.

On art, pop art and other Rorschach-like paintings mingle in the globe, beaker and tube shapes of a modern laboratory or metallic cubes, gears or piping in disarray are mounted in an abstract industrial motif. Patiently, a slender, dark-haired young

woman in a belted sweater and flared, corruvex explat derivations from Andy Warhol to less cosmopolitan Romanians.

There is no pattern for how Western goods or styles are obtained or copied but there is little doubt that this is what people want, young or old.

Fashioners are just about the only people now allowed to leave East Germany on private visits and on a Saturday night near the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint just inside the East sector of Berlin, one can see 40 or 50 elderly women and a few men just returned from the West and patiently waiting in a line for taxis, their shopping bags bulging with modest treasures.

A Dutch woman nearby, visiting East German friends, displays a shopping bag with smoked fish, asparagus, a bottle of Rhine wine, some toothpaste and shampoo.

"They have a lot of consumer things here, but my friends say they have terrible toothpaste and soap," she explains. "This is what my friends wanted and you're not allowed to bring much."

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Poland, among other countries, has decided to tap not only the urge for Western goods but the uncontrolled flow of hard currency from relatives and foreign travelers—through a network of hard currency stores, open to Poles as well as foreigners.

A Moscowite is startled to watch two young boys walk up to the counter of the shop at the Francuski Hotel in Cracow and plunk down an American \$10 bill to buy a jeans jacket—no questions asked.

A simple enough act, but revolutionary for a Russian because mere possession of hard currency in the Soviet Union—let alone its casual use to buy imported products—would be cause for arrest in most circumstances.

National idiosyncrasies add color to the pattern. A pair of

Bulgarian tourists in East Berlin were openly impressed, not only by the sense of prosperity there but also by the discipline of East German pedestrians waiting at traffic lights even when there was no traffic in sight.

"Like the Russians," explained one of the visitors, "in Bulgaria, we do not wait." Also like the Russians, the Bulgarians said they liked an early evening stroll and found the emptiness of East Berlin streets on Saturday afternoon or any normal evening a bit eerie.

"But you must not think like some Westerners do that it's because of the system we have," the professor counseled. "It's the German discipline again. They have strong family character. The men go home early. Children are put in bed at 8 sharp. And they all get up early and go to work on time."

His Slavic soul was full of admiration and amazement for this punctuality.

But an East German intellectual offered a different explanation for the strange emptiness of downtown East Berlin. "They've all gone home early," he said. "So they can watch West German TV."

There are other national variations, as well. The Hungarian-Austrian border is relatively relaxed. But there is no mistaking where East meets West in Berlin. Even for a traveler accustomed to crossing well-marked, well-defended Soviet borders, the Berlin wall comes as a shock. The word "wall" is inadequate to describe this concentration camp-like obstacle that seals off West Berlin from East Germany.

Within yards of East Berlin's Schönfeld International Airport, the Western-bound traveler is confronted by a formidable barrier: first one and then another electrified barbed-wire fence, a plowed strip and an asphalt road; then another plowed strip, and

jagged concrete tank barriers, a final strip of earth and a 15-foot-high wall.

Watchtower guards, owl-eyed behind their huge binoculars, stare down and watch every move as cars and buses undergo not only a thorough search but a zigzag gamut through a field of concrete barriers that insure against any speedy getaways.

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There are other images, that evoke Russia itself, especially in the countryside. Bare-handed, bare-headed peasants in Romania, caught by a surprisingly late spring snowstorm, haul yokes of water by hand from village wells to their roadside homes. Everywhere clusters of peasants gather along country roads with bundles and boxes, hopefully waving at passing cars, no matter how full, anxious for a ride to the next town. Their peasant patience exhausted by the long wait for the next tired bus.

On weekends city-dwellers as well as farmers in Poland, Romania, East Germany or Hungary bend low tending their little private garden plots, growing vegetables for the family table. Almost nowhere in Hungary, East Germany or Poland does a traveler encounter any of the thousands of Soviet soldiers maintaining guard over the region.

"They're carefully segregated from the people here," explained a French diplomat in one East German country. "Occasionally, you come across an ex-convict with a high wall and Russian writing or some other sign of Russian presence. But they do not mix. It's not just that there are no incidents but they are hardly even visible."

One saw them nowhere except at the Czechoslovak border town of Dacha, on the frontier with East Germany, where they mingled quite freely in uniform among the Czechoslovak crowd at the railroad station.

## The Lesson of the FBI

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Federal Bureau of Investigation—more than the press, the courts, the Congress and all other government agencies combined—led the way in resisting and exposing what we now know as the Watergate conspiracy.

In the process, the bureau itself developed a true crisis of authority. So the FBI now affords a supreme object lesson as to the requirements for rebuilding government after Watergate.

The FBI we now know, came into the Watergate picture back in 1970 when the White House first began calling on the various agencies of government to provide political information by wiretap and other dubious means. The one person inside government who refused was the director of the bureau, J. Edgar Hoover.

The FBI next came into the picture immediately after the Watergate burglary of June 17, 1972. By the second week of July, an FBI team under the supervision of Charles M. Namm had developed all the information necessary to bring the men who participated in the burglary to trial. The FBI agents were confident (rightly it turned out) that under pressure of sentence the guilty men would break and spill the beans on the higher-ups.

### Trial Delayed

But the trial was delayed until after the election—apparently on the orders of the prosecutors at the Justice Department. FBI agents were deferred—in part by Mr. Hoover's successor, acting director L. Patrick Gray 3d—from thorough questioning of the higher-ups.

With their professional reputation on the line, FBI agents began airing their suspicions. The result was the first big set of Watergate stories before the election showing that the break-

in was part of a larger campaign of sabotage involving President Nixon's closest personal and political advisers.

The FBI became more deeply embroiled after the elections when the President named Mr. Gray to be director of the bureau in his own right. That appointment offended both younger agents, who believed he had quashed the Watergate investigation, and older officials with ambitions of their own.

The upshot was a new wave of leaks which centered around Mr. Gray and began to surface in his Senate confirmation hearings. Out of these leaks came the major evidence of the attempt to cover up Watergate and the resignation of Messrs. Balderson and Ehrlichman from the White House staff. As part of the shakeup, Mr. Gray was replaced as acting FBI director by William French Smith, a former assistant attorney general who had made a name for himself as a tough and honorable official in the environmental field.

The record of the FBI on Watergate is so extraordinary, its determination to force out the truth in such staggering contrast with the rest of the executive branch, that it raises a question. How come? Why was the bureau so different from the CIA and the Justice Department and the staff of the National Security Council?

The answer is J. Edgar Hoover. He was, as I had occasion to write some years ago, the complete bureaucrat. He made the FBI a supremely professional law-enforcement agency with clean discipline and a profound sense of institutional loyalty. In the crunch, the institutional loyalty, the sense of fidelity to law enforcement, was proof against the demands of the White House. Despite the powerful pull of presidential loyalty, the bureau went out and won one for J. Edgar Hoover.

But the price paid has been very heavy. The bureau is now a hotbed of factionalism. It leaks like crazy to the press and the Congress. At least one former high FBI official, William Sullivan, was willing to play the White House game, and passed FBI documents over to the White House by back channels. More important still, in a total break with discipline, all assistant directors and all special agents in charge of FBI field offices have sent a telegram to the President insisting that he name an FBI man as the next director.

The way to save the bureau from this factional infighting is not in doubt. The necessary step is the appointment of a man who has the Hoover qualities—integrity, independence, institutional loyalty and a willingness to stand up to the high political authorities when they push him to out corners.

It is only by bringing such men into his administration, at the FBI and other governmental agencies, that Mr. Nixon can redeem the government he and his friends have done so much to weaken at the base.

One wonders then: What was the Washington Post doing in the name of the security? Why doesn't it summon the defendants to whom it appeals?

"The Post could not simply good law, it good sense."

In my judgment, a point. One wonders then: What was the Washington Post doing in the name of the security? Why doesn't it summon the defendants to whom it appeals?

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## The Plig Of Nixon Loyalist

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—In Wa you can still find de loyalists who believe that Nixon is wholly, totally, of any involvement of: stable kind in the W complex. I am not her that they are wrong. Frequently innocent fast actly on the mark, and I (for example) believe position of William Bryan during the Sec rated by history as the fundamentalist of the was much closer to U than that of the sopi Clarence Darrow.

But on one point it loyalists in Washington ragged in a way that fr begging for opportunity: unent their case of One of them said bit other day: "The Washing considers it newswort when testimony is give the Senate committee damaging to Nixon."

On the man-bites-dog newsworthiness, this is surprising if it is gene copied in the New York pr as-innocent-until-proved not news, it is mere sun tion. Or can it be held anti-Nixon case is now: accepted (by 58 percen American public, acco Gallup) that in fact that suggests Nixon's plicity in Watergate be real news story.

Another observer com the difference between dling by The Washington by The New York Time very same day, of the t of Gerald Aich. Aich challenged the creditl former client, James That story, comforting to on forces, made the mal in The New York T next day. The Post did put the story on page

### Heat of Passi

It is relevant to inquire in the heat of its passio it shares with many A particularly among libe actuals in who veins in blood flows. The We Post has the time to minor injustices.

Last Friday The Wa Post was inveighing awa Nixon and his court, but an editorial in defense of the so-called "28." The situation there stated, was that a jury, by the judge, refused to a couple of dozen citis had burned draft cards.

What happened was th one had got hold of the burglarize the Selective office, and reported to t The FBI urged the info infiltrate the group and along. He did so—28 case as to overcome the proke giving about the practis the project. In due cou broke in, destroyed the were apprehended—and tried. It is the point Washington Post that, hav encouraged to commit th by the government itself, FBI, the defendants shou have been let off.

"There is something t the Post's editorial ince the government actually aging a criminal conspi the name of law enr and for the sake of sional security interest as be defined by those in a at the time. The judge is squarely in his charge jury when he said, 'I' s the over-reaching part by government agents activities as you have be were so fundamentally to be an offense t standards of decency ing to the universa justice, then you may ac the defendants to whom: fence applies."

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
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Sorry 11.05e 6 43  
(Continued on Page 12)







## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Wednes.
Wheat, No. 2, bushels	1.00	1.00
Wheat, No. 3, bushels	95	95
Wheat, No. 4, bushels	90	90
Wheat, No. 5, bushels	85	85
Wheat, No. 6, bushels	80	80
Wheat, No. 7, bushels	75	75
Wheat, No. 8, bushels	70	70
Wheat, No. 9, bushels	65	65
Wheat, No. 10, bushels	60	60
Wheat, No. 11, bushels	55	55
Wheat, No. 12, bushels	50	50
Wheat, No. 13, bushels	45	45
Wheat, No. 14, bushels	40	40
Wheat, No. 15, bushels	35	35
Wheat, No. 16, bushels	30	30
Wheat, No. 17, bushels	25	25
Wheat, No. 18, bushels	20	20
Wheat, No. 19, bushels	15	15
Wheat, No. 20, bushels	10	10
Wheat, No. 21, bushels	5	5
Wheat, No. 22, bushels	0	0

No 2	Dec	198.00	233.60	187.00
Jan	188.03	197.60	181.00	

LIVE NOGS									
Jun	37.75	41.71	37.71	40.13	32.90	36.43	35.40	35.40	35.40
Jul	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Aug	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Sep	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Oct	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Nov	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Dec	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Jan	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Feb	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Mar	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Apr	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
May	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Jun	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Jul	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Aug	37.75	40.75	39.94	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13	40.13
Sales:	Jun 330	Jul 763	Aug 626	Oct 626	Nov 626	Dec 626	Jan 626	Feb 626	Mar 626
25% Del	47%	Feb	70%	April	7%	June	11%	June	11%

FROZEN PORK BELLIES									
Jun	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Jul	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Aug	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Sep	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Oct	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Nov	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Dec	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Jan	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Feb	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Mar	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Apr	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
May	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Jun	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Jul	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Aug	56.70	57.10	55.80	56.75	57.05	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Sales:	Jun 2530	Jul 1640	Feb 327	Mar 327	Mar 327	Mar 327	Mar 327	Mar 327	Mar 327
25% Del	30%	May 6							
Open Interest:	July 434	Aug 3651	Feb 10						

**NEW HIGHS-7**

1222	Hawker	Co	1	1911	19	1911	19
220	Nuron	Enl	5	2824	21	2824	21
950	IAC		5	1778	1774	1774	1774
134	Amia	Gas	1	1043	1043	1043	1043
482	Intrp	Pils	32	3246	3246	3246	3246
1015	Wp	Grp	3	758	758	758	758
1015	Wp	Grp	3	758	758	758	758
1165	Kaiser	Re	20	294	295	295	295
4633	Korfer		1	104	16	16	16
1219	Lot	Com	320	320	320	320	320
220	Laura	Sec	8	814	814	814	814
220	Laura	Sec	8	814	814	814	814
2260	Lo	Ca	3	616	616	616	616
1400	Loeb	M	3	490	5	490	5
6786	Loeb	Ltd	4	285	285	285	285
200	Morse	A	10	10	10	10	10
7379	Noranda		3	4896	4796	4796	4796
105	OSF	G	8	796	796	796	796
105	OSF	G	8	796	796	796	796
3700	Quahwa	A	9	9	9	9	9
100	Petris	Enl	4	404	404	404	404
100	Petris	Enl	4	404	404	404	404

(Continued from Page 11)

City personalities fairly revealed	used to introduce legislation in the next session of Parliament to
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[illegible]

## Mutual Funds

[illegible]



# Trading

# Westoiet Landet



Who, you may be asking,  
is this new UNIVERSAL BANK that's officially  
opening in the City of London next week?

A few clues:

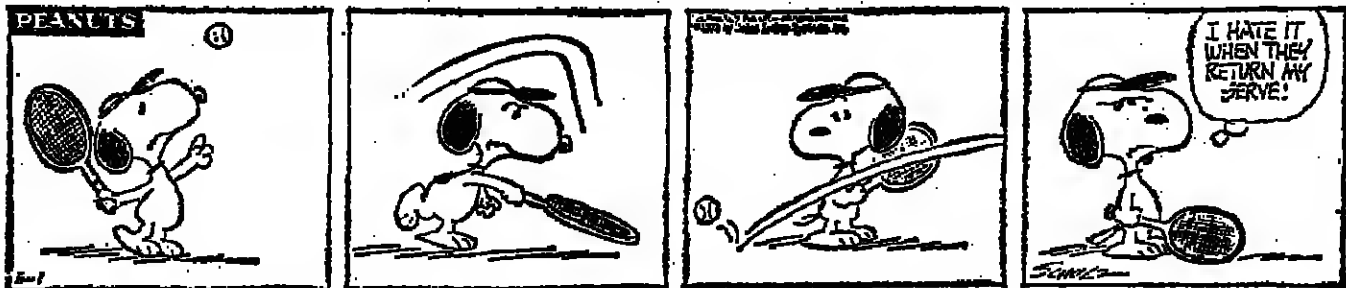
- The bank's new name emerged in 1969  
when two old-established banks merged, thus creating  
one of the biggest financial institutes in Europe.
- It's based in, and serves, the most efficient  
industrial area in Europe.  
(Which gave it demanding customers and high standards  
of service right from the start.)
- It is involved in the majority of all Eurobond issues —  
and offers a complete range of corporate financial services,  
from long-term loans to leasing.
- It has assets of around £ 7,000 million — and is  
a dynamic and "growing force in international banking".
- Its expert counsel on mergers and acquisitions  
has been sought by an increasing number of companies  
looking to widen their field of operations.
- And if you haven't already guessed the answer,  
watch this paper on the bank's official opening day.

Which is June 5th.

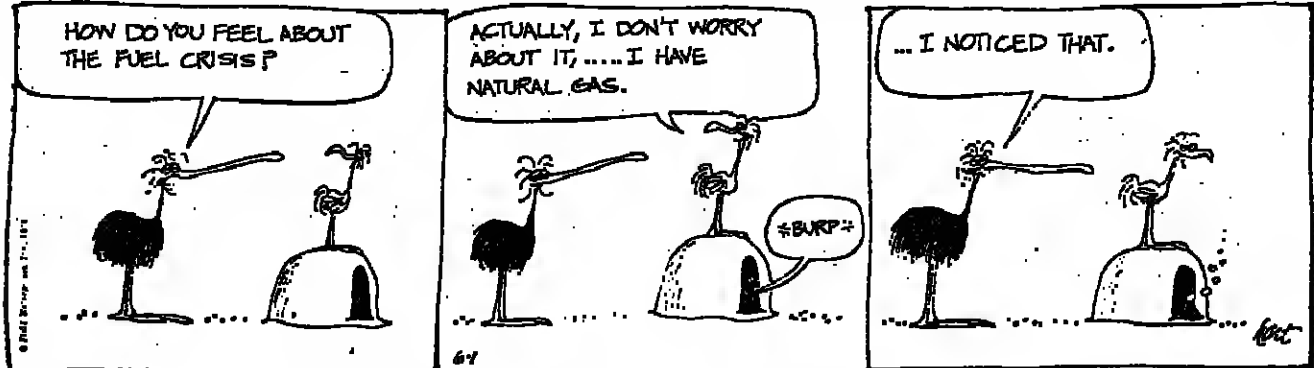
Which is June 5th.



PEANUTS



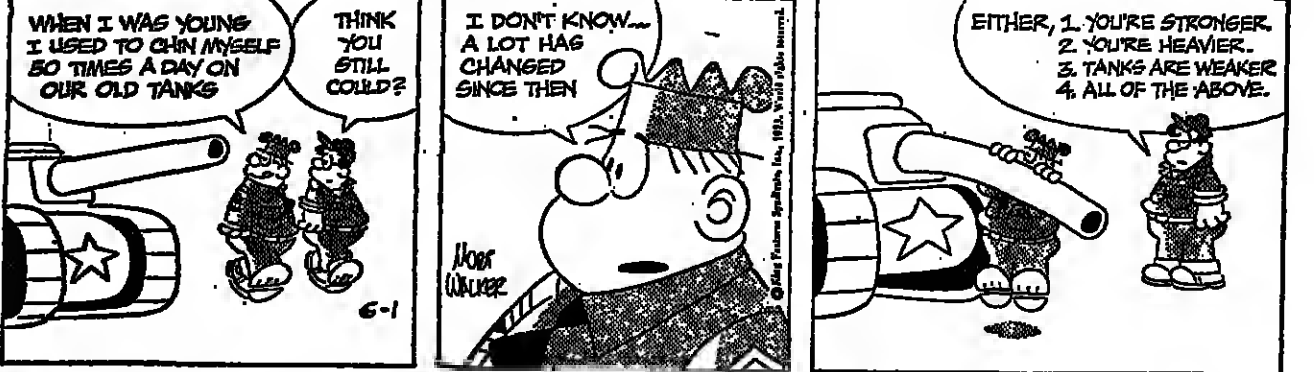
B. C.



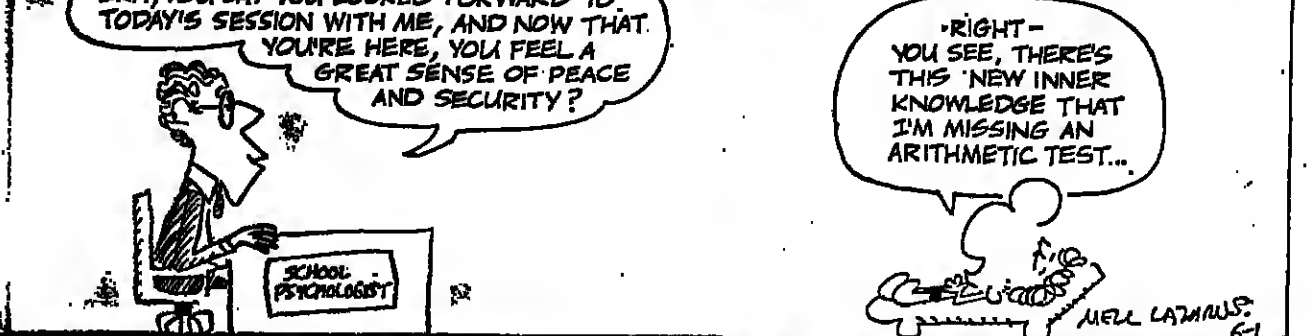
L. I. L. ABERNETHY



B. E. T. L. E. BAILEY



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two declarers adopted different plans, one simple and one complex, on the diagrammed deal.

At one table, as shown, North-South were using a variation of the Drury convention. North's two-chub response to one heart as a passed hand was artificial and asked South to indicate whether he held full values for his opening bid. In the standard version, a two-diamond rebid shows a subminimum hand, but North-South inverted this procedure: two diamonds showed a full opening bid.

Both tables reached four hearts, and in each case a club was led. West won with the king and continued with the ace. At one table, South adopted the simple line of leading a low trump to dummy's ten at the third trick. When this won, he had no difficulty in dealing with the bad trump break.

As dummy's clubs were meant to take care of the potential diamond losers, South's only problem was to deal with possible four-one trump breaks. At the other table, South chose a more elaborate plan. His first play was a heart to the ace, which would have gained if West had held a singleton honor. West returned to his hand with a spade lead to

the ace and led a low heart. West put up the jack and played another spade, taken by dummy's king.

The position was now this:

NORTH  
♠ 54  
♥ 10  
♦ A2  
♣ J10  
WEST  
♠ 98  
♥ QJ9  
♦ QJ4  
♣ 9  
EAST  
♠ Q  
♥ 10873  
♦ 86  
SOUTH  
♠ Q7  
♥ Q965  
♦ —  
♣ —

The question now was whether West could be prevented from scoring a trick with the heart nine. South worked out an ingenious sequence of plays that was aimed at succeeding against normal breaks.

A spade was ruffed, and the king and ace of diamonds were taken in that order. Then dummy's last spade was ruffed with the heart queen. As it happened, West had to follow to the fourth round of spades, and was helpless when South continued diamonds.

NORTH  
♠ K542  
♥ A102  
♦ A2  
♣ J1052  
WEST  
♠ 9863  
♥ K796  
♦ J4  
♣ 873  
EAST  
♠ Q107  
♥ 8  
♦ 10873  
♣ AK864  
SOUTH  
♠ AJ  
♥ Q7543  
♦ KQ985  
♣ Q

West North East South  
Pass Pass Pass 10  
Pass 2♦ Dbl. 20  
Pass 3♦ Pass 40  
Pass Pass Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY MOM 'N DAD ARE ASLEEP... IS THERE ANYTHING I CAN DO FOR 'EM?"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PARAT  
HUDCY  
SPYGLUM  
LETLIF

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: VALOR DIZZY CALPH GARLIC

Answer: Keep away from this empty space! - "A-YO!"

# BOOKS

**A TOUCH OF DANGER**  
By James Jones. Doubleday. 431 pp. \$7.95.  
**SLEEPING BEAUTY**  
By Ross Macdonald. Knopf. 271 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JAMES JONES gives you a lot of groceries for your money. Not from the gourmet shop—just plain, hearty, belly-filling fare. In his first suspense novel, he has chosen for his setting a beautiful Greek island, favored by hippies and a few "decadent" rich folk. This transient population struggles against anomic with sex, drugs, intrigue and murder, but "Lobo" Davies, Jones's private eye, is there for an innocent month's vacation. He hasn't chosen the island: the holiday is a gift from a rich client for whom Lobo has done a good job.

Lobo is 60 years old, a husky Humphrey Bogart with the kind of tough-romantic philosophy you get from a New York City taxi driver when he takes you to Kennedy Airport. The psychic distance between Lobo and his creator is not very great, but then Jones never pretended to any aesthetic detachment in his books. Writing a suspense novel has allowed him to relax whatever formal or literary inhibitions he may have had, and the result is curiously comfortable.

Reading "A Touch of Danger" is like looking at an antiquated but solid old flick on late TV with a drink in your hand and a luxurious yawn gathering somewhere in your chest. The author's casualness is disarming in these days of pretentious detective stories, full of the sort of lines only hypothetical characters could deliver. When you read a sentence—a short sentence—in which Jones uses the same word, inadvertently, three times you feel pretty sure he is not trying to razzle-dazzle you. A 431-page suspense novel is something of a contradiction in terms, and though "A Touch of Danger" has its share of action, violence and plot convolutions, it is not impossible to put down. In fact, it is so heavy you have to put it down from time to time.

"A Touch of Danger" has a suitably sophisticated resolution which shows you that neither Jones nor corruption were born yesterday. If you're planning a month's vacation on a Greek island—or anywhere else, for that matter—you could do worse than take the book along.

Ross Macdonald is James Jones's antithesis: probably the most highly praised "old pro" in the suspense field. He is everybody's favorite for his realism, his understanding in this genre. With him, it is supposed to have come of age, to have moved into an aesthetic limbo where films like "Z" or "A Clockwork Orange" lurk. On the evidence of "Sleeping Beauty," however, it's difficult to see—as so many others apparently do—what sets him apart.

Of course this book is smoothly written, but why shouldn't it be when there are no obstacles in the path of its flow—no personalities, no ideas and no issues except who did what to whom and a perfunctory why? Occasionally, the author writes a thoughtful line, but it does not seem enough to justify the paroxysms of praise that greet his works. "He looked at me as if he didn't believe me, hadn't believed anyone for a

Mr. Broyard is a box for The New York Times

## Best Sel

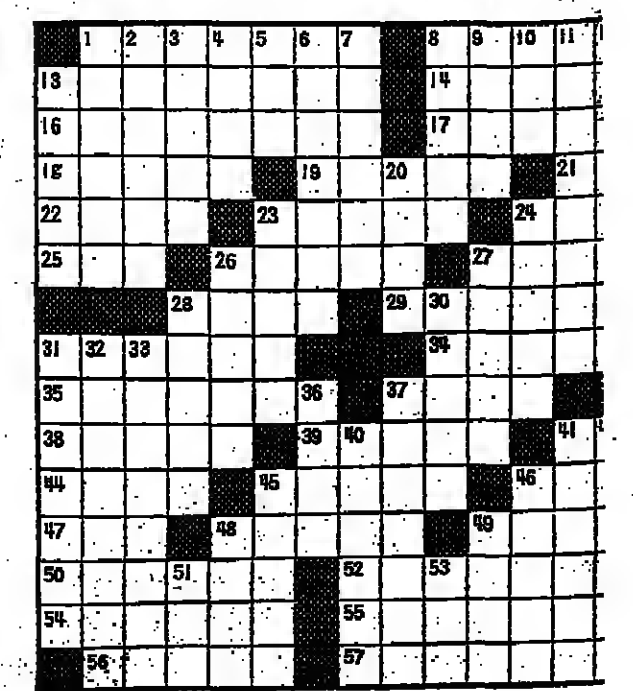
The New York Times analysis is based on more than 100,000 copies of the book. The figures in the right do not necessarily represent appearances.

- This Week
- | FICTION                             | NON-FICTION                               |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Once Is Not Enough, 1             | 1 Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution             |
| 2 The Old Man and the Sea           | 2 The Joy of Sex, Condon                  |
| 3 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach | 3 The Impolite Conversation               |
| 4 The Maltese Falcon                | 4 The Book of David, Galt                 |
| 5 Evening in Byzantium              | 5 The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler, Foy |
| 6 The Taming of Shrew               | 6 An Inland Story, Ransom                 |
| 7 The Three Musketeers              | 7 Wright Watchers, Pratt                  |
| 8 The Catcher in the Rye            |   |
| 9 Green Darkness, Seton             |   |
| 10 Sleeping Beauty, Macdonald       |   |

## CROSSWORD

By W. J.

- | ACROSS                    | DOWN                   |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Confiscation            | 1 Seville woman        |
| 2 Defeats at chess        | 2 Like a desert        |
| 3 Get the exact aim       | 3 Whits                |
| 4 Made smooth             | 4 Biblical Temple site |
| 5 Certain the score       | 5 Italian one          |
| 6 Turkish commander       | 6 Short poem           |
| 7 Apprehension            | 7 Vim                  |
| 8 Common word             | 8 Tablelands           |
| 9 Goddess of discord      | 9 Enthusiastic         |
| 10 Painter of dancers     | 10 Land: Abbr.         |
| 11 Pasture sounds         |                        |
| 12 Defense arm: Abbr.     |                        |
| 13 Waiters' equipment     |                        |
| 14 Haruspices             |                        |
| 15 Spouse, in             |                        |
| 16 Spoutage               |                        |
| 17 Large area             |                        |
| 18 Horror-movie sound     |                        |
| 19 Caesar...              |                        |
| 20 Inconsequential        |                        |
| 21 Off-color              |                        |
| 22 Grip, as the attention |                        |
| 23 Follows                |                        |
| 24 French negative        |                        |
| 25 Brain channel          |                        |
| 26 Short tails            |                        |
| 27 Make fun of            |                        |
| 28 Word with capita       |                        |
| 29 Gather into folds      |                        |
| 30 Famed artist's home    |                        |
| 31 Typos                  |                        |
| 32 J.D.                   |                        |
| 33 Crown                  |                        |
| 34 Severe trial           |                        |
| 35 In agreement           |                        |
| 36 Morning-after signs    |                        |
| 37 Go over                |                        |
| 38 College                |                        |
| 39 Fabric                 |                        |
| 40 Kind of road           |                        |
| 41 Circum                 |                        |
| 42 Disgrace               |                        |
| 43 Cool-as                |                        |
| 44 Kind of                |                        |
| 45 Director               |                        |
| 46 Tumult                 |                        |
| 47 Cover                  |                        |



مكتبة النور







## Observer

## Poodlepower

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Bunch of them oil slickers down in Houston been by here. They had some sad news. Said "Old timer"—that's their idea how you come on as real down-home folks, callin' a man "old timer," like they seen Gary Cooper do in the Paramount films 35, 40 years ago. They figger, "Hell, these people that never been to Houston don't know nothing about oil. They must be plumb ignorant about the way real people talk nowadays, so we'll just naturally have to talk to 'em real down-home the way Gary Cooper used to do."

"Old timer," they says, "we got right sad news."

"Yeah," they says, "the oil is running out, and the great days of the big steels and the wild horses is all over."

Ran on like that for the longest while, and it made me so mad I wanted to shoot 'em right between the gas pumps, but I didn't. Ever since the schoolmarm started poisoning the children's minds against the American spirit, you can't just up and shoot anybody any more, even if they are just oil slickers, without havin' to listen to a lot of pious whinin' and frettin' in the bunkhouse of an evening.

So I just had my boys run 'em off and I come out here all by myself in the jimson weed. I didn't want to let on, you see, how close to cryin' I was.

Some people had trouble understanding that. I reckon. Not people who grew up with this country though. Take my daddy, for instance. First man in the county to prove these streets in a Model T. Moved up to a Chrysler Airflow back in the thirties. We'd sit up half the night, my daddy and me, arguin' whether the Ford V-8 or the Plymouth was the best of the bunch. If you was stickin' up a bank in Oklahoma, which a lot of people was in those days, and those that wasn't like daddy and me, was havin' a good time thinkin' about it.

Guess I'm ramblin' on kinda loco, which reminds me of two pretty good old steels called the

Rambler and the Locomobile, which the neighbors used to own, and I'm sorry about that—the ramblin', I mean. What them oil slickers said left me shook up pretty bad.

Big and ornery. That's the way we was all raised to like our cars. And mean. Three-hundred, four-hundred horses under the hood. Garglin' a whole gallon of 43-cent gasoline just gettin' away from the traffic light. Six miles to the gallon in town. Fourteen on the turnpike. Two tons of metal and plastic bound for hell on rubber and steel, and anybody says that's overstatement never tried to eat a cheeseburger at a turnpike fast-food feedin' trough.

"Them days is all over, old timer," oil slickers said.

"Yeah. Oil's runnin' out. Nobody can't afford to let us keep these big old steeds anymore." So they say.

"Days of the wild horses is over, old timer," they say. "If we gonna make the oil last, everybody better get himself one of them little put-put kinda cars. No horses at all in them things, don't burn no hay, don't drink no gas. Just little poodles is all they are."

"You fellows is talkin' mighty dangerous," I told 'em. "You got a lot of foot in you to be comin' round my place tellin' me there's a poodle in my future when all my life I been workin' so's I could move up to Cadillac, Lincoln Continental or Chrysler Imperial and hear those stallions roar!"

So I had my boys drive 'em off instead of shootin' 'em sensibility. "All these big old cars," they said, "is gonna have to be destroyed, just like shootin' a diseased herd, or America ain't gonna be able to survive this here energy crisis. And you better believe it, pop," they says, gettin' real nasty now.

"You'll never shoot Leander as long as I'm alive," I told them. We won't have to, dad. They say, "When we get through raisin' the price of gasoline to 97 cents a gallon, you'll be glad to do the shootin'."

What I wanta know is, why did everybody let me spend a whole lifetime believin' 5,000 pounds of metal hitched to 300 horses was the top of the world?



Left: the special Napoleon Lajolle card issued in 1934 by the Goudy Gum Co., and worth about \$400 today.

At right: Honus Wagner of the Pirates and Eddie Plank of the A's on 1916 cards with Caporal ads on the back.

## Sports Cards Buffs Travel Memory Lane

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—The dealer casually opened another suitcase, exposing thick stacks of elastic-bound sports cards, some dating from 1890.

"All good stuff," Paul Gallagher said as he arranged his merchandise at 140 East Eighth Street, where the American Sports Card Collectors Association opened its first annual show this week. "A college kid paid \$1,500 last year for a 1910 Honus Wagner."

Those cards Drake's gave out free with their cookies in the mid-50s are going for \$3 now. Early Willie Mays cards are \$15 apiece. That's better than IBM stock.

Mr. Gallagher, a co-promoter of the three-day show here, emptied the contents of another suitcase on the table.

"How about 'Terrors of War'?" he said. "You want cowboys? Birds? Movie stars?" He shrugged, and showed the non-sports cards to one side. "Non-sports aren't worth much," he said. "Your baseball is best. Better than your boxing. Football's third, then basketball and hockey."

For nearly a century, Amer-



Dixie Howell, Reds catcher, on early '50s Topps card.

ican companies have been issuing so-called trading cards with cigarettes, cigars, newspapers, marbles, soft drinks, bakery products, candy and especially gum.

Last year, Topps Chewing Gum of Brooklyn issued 250 million baseball cards alone. The national total climbed to about one billion, most of them sports cards. The 1973 Topps baseball set numbers 700 cards. Young baseball fans can get a pack of 11 cards and a piece of bubble gum (with sugar in it) for a dime, or a pack of 12 cards with no gum for the same price.

In the bullish sports-card marketplace, a player's value depends more on errors than on reputation. For example, anybody with an old 1916 Eddie Plank in the attic or cellar could get at least \$300 for it. Plank, a pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, did not get wide distribution because the engraver's plate for his card broke.

That wasn't the only mix-up in the 1916 series put out by the Sweet Caporal cigarette people. An obscure Boston Braves player named Bill Sweeney is now worth \$100 a card because the markings

and letter B on his uniform did not print red.

The card picturing Sherry Magee, which also appeared in that 1916 series, is worth \$100 because his name was misspelled Mage. But the hottest card from 1910 or any other year is Wagner, the Hall of Fame shortstop for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Wagner, an opponent of smoking, sued the cigarette people for tying his name to their advertisement. The Wagners were recalled (sometimes in exchange for five or six other good players), and one of the originals—one of which was bought for \$1,500—are known to have survived.

Mike Aronstein, another co-promoter of the Memorial Day weekend show here, said Mr. Wagner was recalled (sometimes in exchange for five or six other good players), and one of the originals—one of which was bought for \$1,500—are known to have survived.

"A friend of mine in Cleveland got cleaned out completely just last Wednesday," said Mr. Aronstein, a steel salesman from Yorktown Heights, N.Y., who collects cards as a hobby. "They left the cash and jewelry, but they took his \$7,000 worth of cards. He had a Leaf Gum Company set worth \$20 to \$50 a card."

## PEOPLE: Salvador de Madariaga 87, Honored at Aach

The 10th international Charlemagne Prize has been awarded to a "phenomenal institution of European spiritual life"—the 87-year-old Spanish historian and author Salvador de Madariaga. The \$1700 prize, which went previously to such persons as Winston Churchill and Konrad Adenauer, is presented by the West German city of Aachen.

Madariaga, who lives in self-imposed British exile, told an audience of 1,000: "More than ever, we believe that freedom of opinion and respect for human beings are Europe's trademarks. Europe stops there, whenever one sins against either of these commandments."

Madariaga has taught at Oxford and in Mexico, was Spain's ambassador to the United States in 1931 and to France in 1932, and also represented Spain at the League of Nations. He went into voluntary exile after the Spanish civil war.



Margo St. James ... nothing

Jimmy the Greek (straight name: Snyder) figures the odds against President Nixon's impeachment are 1,000 to 1. The Las Vegas sage puts the odds against Nixon's resignation at 200 to 1 and against a conviction of ex-Attorney General John N. Mitchell at 5 to 1. But Jimmy stressed that he is an oddsmaker, not a bookmaker, and in quoting these odds on Watergate is not soliciting bets but merely offering a public service.

In New York the Grand Old Man of the Democratic party, James A. Farley, said at a banquet to impeach the President would be "disastrous." The former Democratic National Chairman, who celebrated his 85th birthday on Wednesday, declared that an impeachment "would divide the country in a way it has never been divided before."

A craft guild of prostitutes is being organized in San Francisco by Margo St. James, who says an advisory board of businessmen and authors is lined up alongside her. Margo's slogan: "Hookers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but cop harassment."

Evangelist Billy Graham has outdone himself. The opening night of his five-day crusade in Seoul, South Korea, drew a throng of 516,000—his largest in 33 years of barnstorming for God. The previous record was 200,000.

set at a 1960 rally in Janeiro.

Graham's hour-long sermon, running track a Korean pastor, a background of a \$400,000 After the sermon, 20,000 responded to the call to signs for Christ. The ABC remained for overnight.

Thailand, getting a swing of things, has deep breath and cry scandal. Deputy Prime Minister Chuanricha says it is to his attention that the Thai of both sexes has holding hands and ever in public. Blaming a vicious example of Amer and their Thai girl friend has turned the problem a social issue. The authority, U.S. and meanwhile, have issued a let addressed to service which the local ground: spilled out.

In Cologne, university complained that the foot at their own control. The cooks said to prove their point, they brought a pig to the cant. offered him the blue-plaid pig printed and slow ed away.

—SAMUEL J.

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